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The CHAUTAUQUAN



*A Magazine of
Things Worth While*

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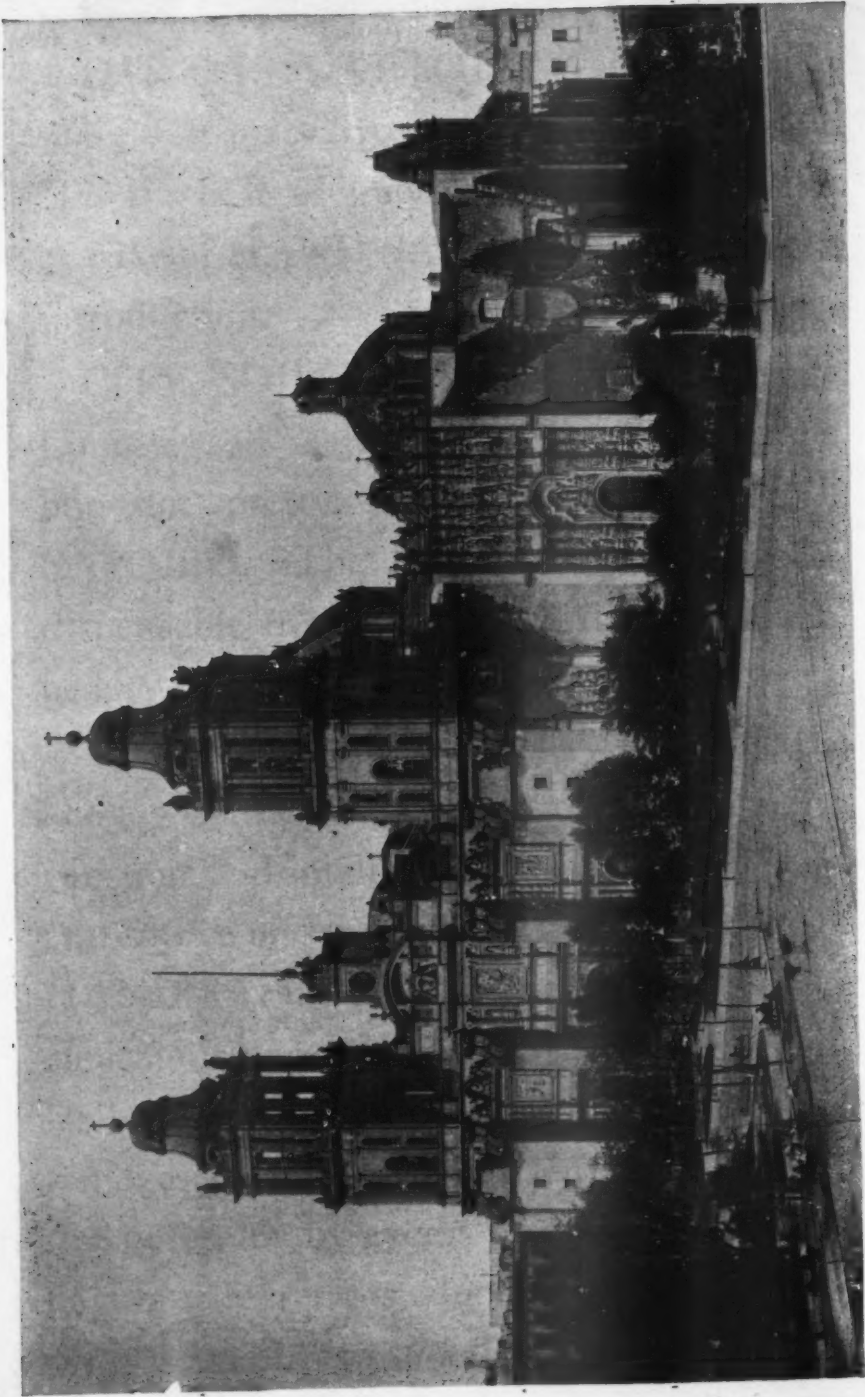
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THE CATHEDRAL OF MEXICO

THE CHAUTAUQUAN

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Highway & Byway



THE characteristics of our present immigration (referred to in our last issue) have caused some apprehension, and in spite of the fact that only last spring an act was passed by congress strengthening and adding to the restrictions of our anti-immigration laws, an effort is apparently to be made in the present congress to secure further and more radical legislation of the same general character. At present only insane and diseased persons, criminals, paupers and probable paupers, contract laborers and anarchists (including in the last named class those who are opposed to violence and merely hold in the abstract the view that government is bad or unnecessary) are denied admission. A bill has been introduced by Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, imposing an educational qualification on would-be immigrants. The bill provides that "all persons over fifteen years of age and physically capable of reading who cannot read the English language or some other language" shall be prevented from landing and settling in the United States. The test of literacy is to be an extract from the constitution of from twenty to twenty-five words in the various languages of the immigrants. Ability to write is not required, nor is anything said about the degrees of intelligence shown in the comprehension of the test-selections.

An act of this purport would undoubtedly exclude tens of thousands of would-be immigrants. The statistics of immigration show that illiteracy is especially prevalent among the arrivals from Austria, Hungary, Russia, Italy and other parts of Southern and Eastern Europe. Some believe that the educational test (?) would shut out forty or fifty per cent of the immigration now flowing toward our shores.

But would the test really serve to keep out undesirable elements? The question whether literacy, in the broad sense of the term even, necessarily denotes intelligence and fitness, moral superiority and the possession of useful attributes, is an old one. It is, however, obviously pertinent in this connection. If the test would not accomplish the avowed purpose of those who demand it, on what ground can it be defended?

It is recalled that in 1896 congress actually passed a bill denying admission to illiterate immigrants. President Cleveland vetoed it and set forth his reasons in a message which embodies all the objections now urged against the new bill for the same general purpose. Extracts from that message will be read with interest. Mr. Cleveland wrote in part as follows:

"In my opinion, it is infinitely more safe to admit a hundred thousand immigrants who though unable to read or write, seek among us only a home and opportunity to work than to admit one of those unruly agitators and enemies of governmental control who can not only read and write, but delights in arousing by inflammatory speech the illiterate and peacefully inclined to discontent and tumult. Violence and disorder do not originate with illiterate laborers. They are rather the victims of the educated agitator. The ability to read and write, as required in this bill, is and of itself affords, in my opinion, a misleading test of contented industry and supplies unsatisfactory evidence of desirable citizenship or a proper apprehension of the benefits of our institutions. If any particular element of our illiterate immigration is to be feared for other causes than illiteracy, these causes should be dealt with directly instead of making illiteracy the pretext for exclusion to the detriment of other illiterate immigrants against whom the real cause of complaint cannot be alleged."

It should be stated, that in addition to objections based on principle, railroad,

mining and manufacturing interests, not to mention steamship companies, have steadily opposed educational tests for immigrants on industrial and practical grounds. They do

not believe that any further restriction of immigration is necessary at this time.



GENERAL
RAFAEL REYES
Colombian envoy to the
United States.

Panama and the Canal

The isthmian canal problem has, "to all intents and purposes," been solved in an unexpected way. Perhaps it would be more accurate to say in a way that to the majority of the American people was unexpected.

To a number of politicians, editors, correspondents and lawyers it was apparently an expected solution, and they frankly declare that anybody could have had tolerably complete information of what was being planned and prepared "for the asking."

While the canal convention with Colombia known as the Hay-Herran treaty was still under discussion before the congress at Bogota, but when it had become practically certain that it would be defeated on constitutional and other grounds, intimations were made in American papers that the province of Panama might rebel and secede from the United States of Colombia chiefly for the purpose of securing the canal which, under the act of congress passed last year, could be constructed in the territory of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. Some did not hesitate to propose that this government should quietly encourage Panama secession sentiment. Honorable men naturally repudiated such suggestions with scorn and disgust.

The Colombian congress adjourned on November 2. The canal treaty had not been ratified, though some vague resolution

had been adopted authorizing the executive to negotiate a new and more favorable convention. On the evening of November 3 an insurrection occurred at Panama. The population, but inadequately armed, rose, declared itself independent and organized a new government—a junta or triumvirate. The Colombian authorities were arrested; the troops were either won over or induced to withdraw from the city. No serious disorder, no bloodshed, marked this remarkable (even for South America) revolution.

The United States, forewarned by report and by the general knowledge of the situation, was ready for the emergency. Ships of war were in the vicinity and they were ordered to the isthmus (1) to protect American interests and (2) to keep open transit and communication between the cities of Panama and Colon and the two oceans. On November 5 the American consul-general at Panama was instructed to enter into relations with the new government as the responsible authority of the seceded territory. This was *de facto* recognition. Several days later full political recognition was extended to the isthmian government, the receiving of a minister of the new republic by the president of the United States amounting to such recognition.

The right of any country to recognize a government owing its existence to insurrec-



"CANAL MUST BE DUG"—ROOSEVELT

Little boys had better keep out of the way or something may happen to them.
—Minneapolis Tribune.

tion, secession and successful revolution is unquestionable. But grave responsibility is involved in such action, and usually only such governments are recognized and admitted into the family of nations as have shown strength, stability and ability to discharge their functions and obligations. The question whether our government acted with undue haste and in violation of the principles it resolutely insisted on at the time of the Civil War, when England manifested a disposition to recognize the Southern Confederacy has been argued with much warmth and spirit. In 1818 John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, wrote as follows to President Monroe apropos of the recognition of the revolted South American republics:

"The independence of Venezuela can scarcely be considered in a condition to claim the recognition of neutral powers. But there is a stage in such contests when the parties struggling for independence have as I conceive, a right to demand its acknowledgment by neutral parties, and when the acknowledgment may be granted without departure from the obligations of neutrality. It is the stage when independence is established as a matter of fact, so as to leave the chances of the opposite party to recover their dominion utterly desperate. . . . But the justice of a cause, however it may enlist individual feelings in its favor, is not sufficient to justify third parties in siding with it. The fact and the right combined can alone authorize a neutral to acknowledge a new and disputed sovereignty. The neutral may, indeed, infer the right (to independence) from the fact (of independence), but not the fact from the right."

Secretary Hay, in a public statement explaining the position of our government, pointed out that the people of Panama were practically unanimous, that there was no organized opposition to the secession and that independence was an accomplished fact. In these circumstances immediate recognition could be accorded without "departure from the obligations of neutrality," regardless of the brevity of the time in which the separation was effected.

There, however, another important question enters into the controversy. Our

government not only promptly recognized the Republic of Panama, but informed Colombia, the sovereign of the isthmus, that she would not be permitted to land troops within fifty miles of the trans-isthmian railway for the purpose of reducing the insurgents to submission and reestablishing her authority. Had we the right to prohibit Colombia from fighting the insurgents and vindicating her sovereign rights?

Not a few prominent papers affirm that we had no such right and that the intervention in behalf of Panama

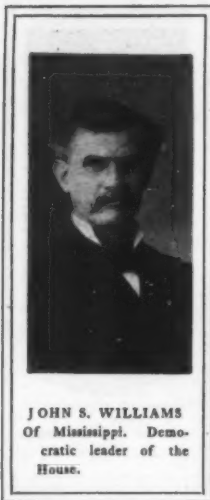
was inconsistent with the law of nations and with our own treaty with Colombia. The treaty referred to was made in 1846 by President Polk with the central government of New Granada. We undertook to protect the sovereignty and property of New Granada, on the isthmus, against external invaders and guaranteed the freedom of transit across the isthmus. Were we bound, under that compact, to aid Colombia in recovering Panama? If not, were we, at least bound to preserve strict neutrality and permit Colombia to land troops, transport them by rail from Panama to Colon, or from the latter to the former city, and crush the revolution?

The answer of the government and those who have supported its course is that the treaty, "running with the land," made it our duty, when Panama had once established her own independent government, to protect her sovereignty and her property; to prevent any use of the isthmus railroad for aggressive purposes, and to prohibit Colombia from attempting to regain the seceded state. The critics of the administration assert that the treaty ran in favor of Colom-



PHILIPPE
BUNAU-VARILLA
Minister from Panama to
the United States.

bia (the successor of New Granada), not in favor of any band of revolutionists, and that there was no warrant in its provisions for the steps we took after the insurrection.



JOHN S. WILLIAMS
Of Mississippi. Demo-
cratic leader of the
House.

Meantime Colombia has appealed to the American Senate, the people and her neighbors charging the United States with unfriendly and illegal acts. There will be no war with her, however. The Republic of Panama has been recognized by several other powers and she will probably remain independent—and under the protection of the United States. A canal treaty has

already been negotiated with her, and early ratification of it is morally certain. The terms of the treaty are more favorable to the United States than were those of the convention with Colombia. We pay no more, yet we secure absolute title to the canal zone. The treaty, it is understood, will guarantee the integrity of the new republic. This will relieve Panama of the necessity of maintaining a navy and an army. Her population is but 270,000 and the canal concession is her only valuable asset.



New European Alliances and Groupings

Royal visits, interviews of ministers of foreign affairs, toasts and quasi-official utterances, coupled with certain practical developments of moment, are generally regarded as pointing to a realignment of the old-world powers, to a new European balance of power.

The czar has visited Austria and Germany. The king of Italy has visited France and England. King Edward has visited Austria, France and Italy. The Russian minister of foreign affairs has traveled to

Paris to consult the French minister of the same department of state. All these things are not mere accidents, nor are they devoid of political significance. What do they indicate, and how important are they as international events?

Answers to these questions must be largely conjectural and speculative; but it is certain that the concert of Europe has been considerably modified as a result of the causes which made the occurrences referred to possible. The concert will be maintained. The peace of Europe is not menaced by the changes it may have undergone. But the foundations and factors of this peace are not the same as formerly.

There are still three great alliances—the “triple” one of Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy; Franco-Russian alliance and the (limited) Anglo-Japanese alliance, which concerns itself only with questions of Far Eastern politics. There is no probability of any one of these combinations deciding to dissolve while the others persist. But each of the great powers named has found it necessary and advisable, for the better protection or promotion of special interests, to form “side alliances” with other powers, members of different combinations.

Thus Germany, whose temporary co-operation with England in the Venezuelan affair was by no means productive of happy results, has reached an understanding of



THE RIGHT OF WAY

—Ohio State Journal.

some sort with Russia, the ally of her great enemy, France. This understanding doubtless affects not only the Manchurian, Korean and Chinese questions, but also those of the Near East—Macedonia, the future of Turkey in Europe, etc. Germany has remained passive and neutral all through the recent complications, as her immediate interests lie in other quarters. She must have been promised a substantial consideration, perhaps at the expense of England.

France cannot regard the growing friendship between Germany and her ally without some jealousy and misgivings. She has found compensation in the *rapprochement* with England, Russia's chief rival in Persia, China and elsewhere, and in the resumption of commercial and cordial relations with Italy, whose position, notwithstanding her membership in the Triple Alliance, has not been satisfactory. Again, the Anglo-Italian understanding will influence the Mediterranean situation, not altogether to the liking of France. Russia and Austria have been harmoniously settling the Macedonian question, and have had a free hand in that direction, thanks largely to the concessions to Germany already noted and to the benevolent support of France.

These groups within groups make for stability and peace. They are believed to have restrained Japan and Russia from resorting to the arbitrament of the sword in the Korean-Manchurian difficulty. They have enabled Austria and Russia to impose upon Turkey a scheme of fairly radical reforms as regards Macedonia. The machinery of the "concert" was never so delicate and complicated as now, and each power is obliged to be far more prudent and careful than was necessary under the simpler and rougher arrangement. Morally, the re-grouping is to be welcomed because it does away with underhand methods, duplicity and mutual distrust.



Is the Macedonian Problem Solved?

The Turkish government, after much shuffling and hesitation, has accepted the

Macedonian reform scheme outlined in a Russo-Austrian note some weeks ago. Opinions differ as to the practical value of the administrative and other improvements imposed on the sultan, and some friends of the Macedonian revolutionists hoped that they would be rejected—in the belief, naturally, that Turkish resistance would lead to more radical and really permanent changes.

When procrastination could no longer be continued the Porte signified the acceptance of the reforms "in principle," asking merely that in putting them into effect its honor and prestige be respected as much as possible. The chief features of the scheme for pacification of Macedonia and prevention of further insurrection and violent conflict are:

A Russian and an Austrian representative—called assessors—are to be appointed. They are to accompany the Turkish inspector general in his tours, study the needs of the Christian population, recommend reforms and act as advisers and agents of the European powers.

The gendarmerie is to be reorganized under the direction of a foreign general in the Turkish service, and he is to have foreign officers under him.

The ecclesiastical, administrative and judicial systems are to be reorganized, and the districts so arranged as to group villages of the same race together.

An investigation of the recent disturbances by mixed commissions.

The provision by the general government of funds for the repatriation of exiles and victims of the civil conflicts, and the exemption of repatriated villagers from taxation for a year.



JOSEPH G. CANNON
Of Illinois. Speaker
of the House of
Representatives.
[Copyright, by Purdy, Boston]

The disbanding of irregular troops.

Compared with the demands of the insurgents for substantial autonomy under a shadowy Turkish sovereignty, this scheme is scarcely radical enough to allay discontent. But it is evident that the Macedonians cannot command the support of a single power, not excepting Bulgaria, in their revolutionary movement. All Europe is indifferent and hostile to them, and even American correspondents and editors have been disposed to treat them as criminal disturbers of the peace.

Very little news has been published latterly in regard to the Balkan situation. Doubtless there was much exaggeration in the original accounts of alleged uprisings cruelly repressed by massacre and pillage. If things are not as quiet as Hilmi Pasha, the new governor, reports them to be, it seems certain, at all events, that the leaders have postponed decisive action until spring. The reforms, if honestly and resolutely applied, should improve the conditions of the Christian population and make it possible to endure Turkish rule for another period. Events in other parts of the world make for delay in the near East. The time has not come for a permanent solution of the Balkan problem.



The Senate and Mormonism

Great interest is felt throughout the country in the case of Mr. Reed Smoot, at present senator of the United States from the state of Utah. Mr. Smoot was regularly elected by the legislature, but there is strong and wide-spread opposition to his retaining the seat he has been allowed to take in the United States senate. Hundreds of petitions have been presented to that body urging a searching inquiry into his moral qualifications.

The charges preferred against Senator Smoot are not so definite as those which, some years ago, brought about the exclusion of a Mormon congressman (Mr. Roberts) from the house of representatives. Though some accuse Mr. Smoot of polyga-

mous relations, this charge, it is understood, will not be pressed or substantiated. He emphatically denies that he has, or ever has had, more than one wife. The charges generally preferred are these: (1) That, as a Mormon apostle, he believes in and theoretically upholds polygamy; (2) that he is responsible for a policy which contravenes the constitution and laws of the United States, and (3) that, as a Mormon, he places allegiance to his church, which aims at temporal power, above his allegiance to the government of the country.

Mr. Smoot denies all these allegations. The Mormons, he says, have definitively abandoned polygamy as a practice condemned by the laws of the country, and consequently no apostle, elder or disciple of the church theoretically upholds polygamy. Nor is there any foundation, he avers, for the impression that Mormonism exacts any form of allegiance which precludes honest and unreserved profession of devotion to the constitution and institutions of the country.

The petitions and resolutions bearing on the case are, with few exceptions, quite proper, though Senator Hoar asserted on the floor of the chamber that they were all



NOT CAUGHT YET!

Or, Tariff Joe, the cow-puncher.—*London Punch*.

"as much out of place when addressed to the senate sitting as a court to pass upon the qualifications of members-elect as similar petitions would be if addressed to the supreme court in any case pending before it." The petitions which assume Mr. Smoot's unfitness and suggest his expulsion are doubtless open to criticism, but those that merely urge searching investigation and inquiry do not seem to violate any rule of propriety. After all, even when sitting as a court, the senate is a political body not bound by narrow technical rules.

In connection with the Smoot case the W. C. T. U. and other reform and religious organizations are agitating for a constitutional amendment to prohibit polygamy in the United States. The belief in these circles is that the Mormons still practice and teach polygamous relations, and that Utah has violated the condition upon which she was admitted to statehood—the abolition of polygamy. Undoubtedly were such an amendment submitted by congress it would receive the unanimous vote of the states. Whether it would prove more effective than a mere act of congress is considered an open question.



National Control of Corporations

The proposition to remedy the abuses of trust manipulation of industries by federal supervision and regulation of corporations engaged in interstate commerce is again engaging public attention. Judge Grosscup has revived it in connection with his plea for the re-nationalization of American industry. Business control, Judge Grosscup argues, is passing into the hands of a small class, and the mass of the people either put their accumulations in the savings banks or hoard them and thus deprive industry of needed capital. The ownership of stock carries little power, and there is a growing distrust of corporate management. There is at present no apparent relation between the value of industrial stocks and the earning capacity of the properties represented. How are we to secure

honest valuation of properties "merged" in a trust, conservative management and stability of investments?

Judge Grosscup proposes a national incorporation law, publicity and supervision. Instead of forty-five corporate policies, he holds there ought be one national policy and the chief aim should be to guarantee the soundness and honesty of every corporation offering its stock to investors.

The plan suggests several important questions. Would such a national law be valid or would it be necessary to amend the constitution first and confer upon congress a power it now lacks? If no amendment is requisite, is the nation ready for so radical a departure from its traditional theory and practice? Judge Grosscup is inclined to believe that there is no obstacle to the reform in the constitution. Editors in agreement with him point to the clause which gives congress the power to regulate commerce with foreign nations and between the states. What, it is asked, can be plainer than that modern commerce, if it is to be regulated at all, must be regulated by the nation, and not by the several states? And is not a statute prescribing terms of incorporation, conditions of transacting interstate business, and so on, one "regulative" of commerce?

This theory presents not a few difficulties. It is not likely that congress would directly prohibit states from incorporating business enterprises. The constitutionality of such an enactment would be more than doubtful. If, however, the power to create corporations be left to the states, how can any corporations so created be excluded from interstate commerce? A corporation organized for the production and sale of a commodity has as much right to ship its goods to other states as has a partnership or an individual.

The right of congress to regulate commerce would not be increased by a federal incorporation law. It can now say that trusts shall not ship goods to other states just as it can deny to trusts the use of the mails. These remedies have actually been

advocated, but they have been rejected by common consent as too drastic, tyrannical and "heroic."

Uniform state legislation with regard to



LEONARD WOOD
Nominated for promotion
to be major-general.

corporations would unquestionably be a great benefit, provided it were reasonable and neither too loose from the investors' standpoint nor too inquisitorial and stringent to hamper enterprise. But the rivalry for corporate "fees" and business among the states is too keen to justify the hope of early agreement upon such legislation. Constitutional amendment is a process

of such difficulty that few seriously rely upon it. Many find comfort in the fact that the water in the trusts is being squeezed out by natural forces and that the inflated stocks are discarded as indigestible.



Checks to Municipal Ownership

Students of civic questions will be interested in the setbacks (or alleged setbacks) to municipal ownership and operation of public utilities that have been the subject of comment in the press. The superficial explanations of these events are manifestly unsatisfactory.

The citizens of San Francisco were declared to have rejected and condemned the municipal ownership policy. At the recent election, which resulted in the success of the present "labor" mayor and his supporters, a proposition to issue \$700,000 in bonds with which to purchase a small street railway property was defeated by by more than 6,000 votes. The conclusion drawn by some is that even where, as is the case in San Francisco, there is a strong

public sentiment in favor of municipal ownership, the people are reluctant and loath to go into debt and authorize expenditures for the purpose of giving practical effect to their general ideas.

But a different answer is given by the advocates of municipal ownership to the question as to why the San Francisco proposition was voted down. They point out that a majority of those who voted on the subject favored the bond issue, and that the cause of the defeat is in the law requiring a two-thirds affirmative vote in all cases of this class. Why, it is asked, should majority rule be deliberately abandoned in these premises? Should not the majority have its way with respect to public utilities, as it is permitted by law to have it in more important and momentous matters—the election of state executives, the determination of general policies, etc.?

In Cleveland, Ohio, several bond-issue proposals were submitted to the voters. All were defeated by substantial majorities, and among them was a proposition to construct and operate a municipal lighting plant in competition with the private company supplying electric light. The city authorities had indorsed the proposition in the face of much criticism and hostility on the part of the press and business interests, the Chamber of Commerce having made a report against the need or desirability of municipal rivalry with the private lighting corporation. The vote was 30,501 against, to 24,328 for the light plant. There is a clear case of an adverse majority against municipalization of a public utility, but fairness requires that attention should be called to the fact that propositions for bond issues for park improvements, new bridges, park extensions and street openings were defeated by majorities equally decisive—in one or two instances more decisive. Are the people of Cleveland opposed, on principle, to park improvements and street openings? The vote does not, of course, justify any such inference. Possibly the rejection of the municipal lighting proposition had just as little general significance.

Preserving Cincinnati's Historic Places

Into the stockade of Fort Washington many a time and oft went the early settlers of Cincinnati when the Indians were troublesome. The city is what Longfellow said of her,—

"The Queen of the West
In her garlands dressed
On the banks of the beautiful river,"

and the citizens of today have marked the site of the old fort on Third street, between Broadway and Ludlow, with a fine monument of granite and bronze. Thus may future generations know and reverence the spot, which formed a place of safety for the few hardy and heroic people who lived on the outskirts of this military post.

In 1841 old Wesley Chapel, recently (September, 1903) celebrating her one-hundredth birthday, opened her doors for the funeral of President William Henry Harrison, whose home and tomb may be visited at North Bend. The tomb is a massive stone structure commanding a fine view of the Ohio River. There is a plan on foot to have the government own this and the pioneer graveyard near by. Then indeed will be kept as it should be, the resting place of the first of her sons whom Ohio sent to the White House.

Number 21 East Eighth street, Cincinnati, is where T. Buchanan Read wrote



CLOVERNOOK

"Sheridan's Ride," November 1, 1864. A bronze tablet is placed below the window of the third-story room where the inspiration came to the poet in those exciting, memorable days.

"Clovernook," the home of Alice and Phoebe Cary has, through the munificence of Mr. William A. Proctor, become an asylum for the blind. This has been made possible by the self-sacrificing energy of the Misses Florence and Georgia Traber, who have been unceasing in their efforts to add to the comforts of "the toilers in the dark" who live in the Queen City. No better use could have been made of the fine old farmhouse and its spacious grounds. No more fitting monument to the "Songbirds of the west," as Whittier called them, could be conceived than to have their home become a refuge for those for whom perpetual night has come.

E. C. O'CONNELL.

**The Official Camera**

Photography, already widely utilized in pathology, criminology, astronomy, architecture, illustration and decoration, is to have a new application, this time in checking municipal abuses. Mayor Weaver, of Philadelphia, recently approved an ordinance providing for the appointment of an official photographer for the city of Philadelphia, whose duty it will be to photograph all kinds of municipal work at its various stages of progress. As illustrating the value of the new position, a flashlight picture of the interior of the McKean street sewer was made and showed that in certain places the contractor had failed to line it according to the specifications of the contract. In this direction there is no limit to the usefulness of an official photographer. There is no successful disputing the evidence of the camera, whereas the evidence of the human



THE LATE THEODOR
MOMMSEN
German Historian.

eye can be and often is successfully disputed. The official camera has also been of use along another line, and it was the city's experience in this connection that largely determined the creation of the new office in Philadelphia. Several years ago when the work on the famous Cohocksink sewer was progressing, and blasting was to begin, Chief Webster of the Bureau of Surveys had photographs taken of the various properties along the line of the proposed blasting, in order to make an official record of their condition just before work was begun. In one property a large crack in the walls was disclosed. After the blasting the owner brought suit for \$5,000 damages, asserting that the blasting had cracked the walls. The photographs were brought into court, the statements disproved, and the plaintiff humbly non-suited. John B. MacDonald and the subcontractors on the New York tunnel have followed a similar course, taking pictures of sites of the intended excavations, thus securing indisputable evidence of the original conditions of the places. Many railway companies have photographs made of bridges and other work, showing the progress week by week; the United States government has long utilized the camera in the preservation of important documents and evidence.



Correlation

Features of THE CHAUTAUQUAN this month present a bewildering variety of topics thoroughly typical of the varied interests of our day and generation. On the subject of immigration, touched upon by the president in his message to congress in December, Mr Commons contributes information that will be new to many readers. There is much loose talk about perils of immigration and concerning schemes of reform; it is so easy to accept careless statements and unwarranted conclusions which persist in appearing in print. The president's warning against the menace of fraudulent naturalization raises the intelligent sort of a danger signal, and it will repay one to get back to a first-hand judicial view of facts such as Mr. Commons gives, upon which to base our opinions. Especially striking is the contrast between the European "mosaic of nations," held together by out-

side force, whence so large a part of our new blood is coming, and the mixture of races and assimilation of language which make us a united and vigorous people. The story of the Jew is a revelation.

Are we inclined to worry or be pessimistic over such a question as this racial problem? Then it is worth our while to note, with Miss Spencer in her "America in Contemporary Sculpture," that fundamentally we have a freedom nobler than that of the Greeks; we are unhampered by a military system, unfettered by religious dominations; we have free and universal education, equal opportunity of self-expression, and other advantages sometimes overlooked, but making for largeness of life and affording conditions favorable to the development of a great modern art.

Encouragement will come, too, from the municipal achievements of Boston whose metropolitan systems for sewerage, water supply, health, transit, and parks show lines of progress in a quarter traditionally noted for literary rather than administrative qualities. Mr. Zueblin's account of "Metropolitan Boston" brings to popular attention noteworthy evidence of a new civic spirit in municipal affairs.

And from old New England came the American spirit of promotion and daring exemplified by "Rufus Putnam: The Father of Ohio," the pioneer who drew the line against slavery at Marietta, Ohio, for the Northwest Territory, now the seat of "the five imperial commonwealths of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin." Mr. Hulbert tells the story for inspiration.

No less marvelous is the record of the development of our next-door neighbor, Mexico. Here are the peculiarities of Spanish-American complexion with which we seem destined to have more and more to do as the guarantor of a new world's highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Mrs. Stevenson's guidance through this borderland of the United States gives the historical perspective which the student-traveler appreciates.

"Highways and Byways," the "Survey of Civic Betterment" and other departments contain sidelights on the chief topics already mentioned, while the racial element as the chief feature of this magazine composite is accentuated by the choice of this month's subject of the sketch and portrait under the title "Modern American Idealists," namely, Jacob A. Riis, author of the remarkable autobiography "The Making of an American."

Racial Composition of the American People

IMMIGRATION DURING THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

BY JOHN R. COMMONS

Statistician National Civic Federation, author of "Distribution of Wealth," "Proportional Representation," etc.

NEXT to that from Italy the immigration from the Austro-Hungarian Empire in recent decades has reached the largest dimensions.

While Italy sent 178,000 people in 1902, Austro-Hungary sent 172,000. Like the immigration from Italy, this increase has occurred since 1880. Prior to that date the largest number reported from Austro-Hungary was 9,000 in 1874.

While these figures compare with those of the Italians, yet, unlike the Italians, they refer to a congeries of races and languages utterly distinct one from another. The significance of Austro-Hungarian immigration is revealed only when we analyze it by races. A glance at the race map of this empire shows at once the most complicated social mosaic of all modern nations. Here we see, not that mixture of races and assimilation of language which in our own country has evolved a vigorous, united people, but a juxtaposition of hostile races and a fixity of language held together only by the outside pressure of Russia, Germany, Italy and Turkey. This conflict of races has made the politics of the empire nearly incomprehensible to foreigners, and has aggravated the economic inequalities which drive the unprivileged masses to emigrate.

Not only are there in Austro-Hungary five grand divisions of the human family,

the German, the Slav, the Magyar, the Latin and the Jew, but these are again subdivided. In the northern mountainous and hilly sections are 13,000,000 Slavic peoples, the Czechs or Bohemians, with their closely related Moravians, and the Slavic Slovaks, Poles and Ruthenians or Russniaks; while, in the southern hills and along the Adriatic, are another 4,000,000 Slavs, the Croatians, Servians, Dalmatians and Slovenians. Between these divisions on the fertile plains 6,000,000 Magyars and 10,000,000 Germans have thrust themselves as the dominant races. To the southwest are nearly a million Italians, and in the far east 2,500,000 Roumanians speaking a Latin language. The Slavs and Latins are in general the conquered peoples with a German and Magyar nobility owning their land, making their laws and managing their administration. The northern Slavs are subject to Austria and Hungary and the southern Slavs and Roumanians are subject to Hungary, and, by a perverse system of parliamentary government, based on representation of classes, the great landowners and wealthy merchants elect three-fourths of the legislatures. Totally unrepresented in government are the Jews numbering two per cent to four per cent of the population in Bohemia and Hungary, and fully ten per cent in the Polish and Russniak areas.

This is the fifth of a series of nine articles on the "Racial Composition of the American People." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Race and Democracy (September).
Colonial Race Elements (October).
The Negro (November).
Immigration During the Nineteenth Century
(December and January).

Industry (February).
Social Problems (March).
Religion and Politics (April).
Amalgamation and Assimilation (May).

The earliest migration from Austro-Hungary was that of the Bohemians, the most highly educated and ardently patriotic of the Slavic peoples. After the revolution of 1848, when the Germans suppressed their patriotic uprising, students professional



THE HUNGARIAN TYPE

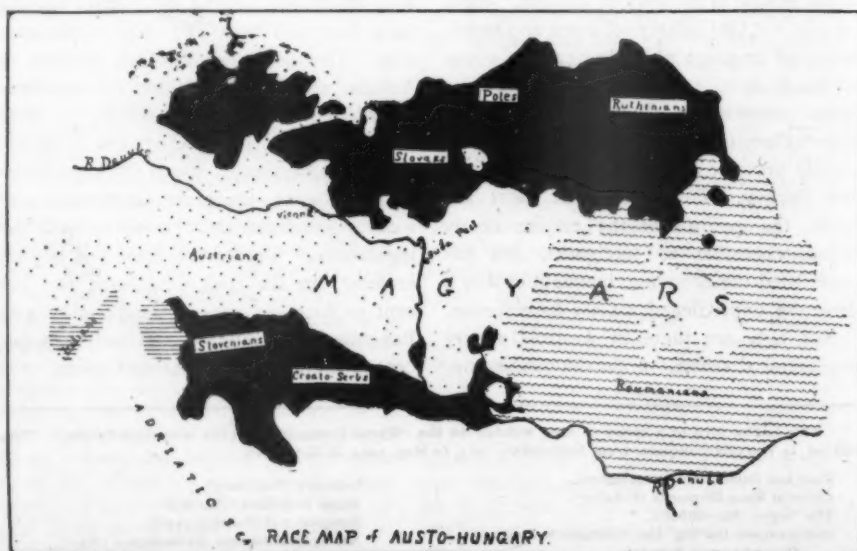
From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

men and wealthy peasants came to America and settled in New York, St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago and in the rural districts of Texas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California. Again, after the Austro-Prussian war of 1866, skilled laborers were added to the stream, and they captured a large part of the cigar-making industry of

New York and the clothing trade of Chicago. Latterly recruits from the peasants and unskilled laborers sought the sections where the pioneers had located, learned the same trades or joined the armies of common labor. In Chicago the Bohemian section is almost a self-governing city with its own language, industries, schools, churches and newspapers. There is now a steady flow of immigrants, the number in 1902 being 6,000. In these earlier days the Polish and Hungarian Jews also began their migration, following the steps of their German precursors.

In the decade of the eighties the increase of immigration from Austro-Hungary was first that of the Poles, now numbering 32,000, then the Magyars, now 24,000, then the Slovaks, now 37,000. In the latter part of the nineties the southern Slavs—Croatians and Slovenians—suddenly took up their burden, and 30,000 of them came in 1902. During all this period there has been also a considerable migration of Germans, reaching 16,000 in 1902.

Practically the entire migration of the Slavic elements at the present time is that of peasants. In Croatia the forests have been depleted and thousands of immigrant



wood-choppers have sought the forests of our South and the railway construction of the West. The natural resources of Croatia are by no means inadequate, but the discriminating taxes and railway freight rates imposed by Hungary have prevented the development of these resources. It is an interesting commentary on government ownership of railways that the Hungarian government imposes lower rates from the Croatian port of Fiume on the Adriatic to the Hungarian capital of Buda Pesth than to the much nearer Croatian capital of Agram. The needed railways are not obtainable for the development of the mines and minerals of Croatia, and the peasants, unable to find employment at home, are allured by the advertisements of American steamships and the agents of American contractors.

So it is with the Slovak peasants and mine workers of the Carpathian Mountains and foothills. With agricultural wages only thirty cents a day, they find employment in the American mines, rolling mills and railroad construction at \$1.50 a day.

In addition to race discrimination, the blight of Austro-Hungary is landlordism. Considerable reforms, indeed, have been

Similar transfers occurred elsewhere but in smaller proportions. Yet, throughout the empire, especially in the Polish and Ruthenian sections, the large estates of the nobility continue to hold the peasantry to the position of tenants and farm laborers.



THE AUSTRIAN TYPE

From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

Even where peasant ownership has gained, the enormous prices, running as high as \$300 per acre for farm land in parts of Hungary, are an obstacle to economic independence. These high rentals and fabulous values can exist only where wages are at the bare subsistence level, leaving a heavy surplus for the owner. They also exist as a result of the most economical and minute cultivation, so that, with this training, the Bohemian or Hungarian farmer who takes up land in America soon becomes a well-to-do citizen.

Taxation, too, is unequal. For many years the government suffered deficits, the military expenses increased, and, worst of all, the nobility were exempt from taxation. The latter injustice, however, was remedied by the revolution of 1848, and yet at the present time the great landowners pay much less than their proportionate share of the land tax, to say nothing of the heavy taxes on consumption and industry.

As in other countries of low standards, the number of births is large in proportion to the inhabitants. For every 1,000 persons in Hungary, there are forty-two births each year, a number exceeded by but one great country of Europe, Russia. Yet,



THE ROUMANIAN TYPE

From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

made in certain sections. The free alienation of landed property was adopted in the Austrian dominions in 1869, and in the following twelve years 42,000 new holdings were carved out of the existing peasant proprietorships in Bohemia.

with this large number of births, because the economic conditions are so onerous and the consequent deaths so frequent, the net increase is less than that of any other country except France. In Austria the births and deaths are less and the net increase



THE BULGARIAN TYPE

From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

greater, yet they run close to those of prolific Italy.

In each of these countries the figures for births and deaths stand near those of the Negroes in America, and, like the Negroes, two-fifths of the mortality is that of children under five years of age, whereas with other more favored countries and races this proportion is only one-fifth or one-fourth. It is not so much the overpopulation of Austro-Hungary that incites emigration as it is the poverty, ignorance, inequality and helplessness of the peasants.

RUSSIA

The Russian Empire is at the present time the third in the rank of contributors to American immigration. Russian immigration, like that of Italy and Austro-Hungary, is practically limited to the past two decades. In 1881 it first reached 10,000. In 1893 it was 42,000, and in 1902, 107,000.

The significant fact of this immigration is that it is only one per cent Russian and ninety-nine per cent non-Russian. The Russian peasant is probably the most degraded and hopeless of all the peasants of Europe, and is so tied to the soil by his system of communism, his burden of taxes

and debt, and his sad stupidity, that he is as yet immune to the fever of emigration. In so far as he has moved from his native soil he has done so through the efforts of a despotic government to Russianize Siberia and the newly conquered regions of his own vast domain. On the other hand, the races which have abandoned the Russian Empire have been driven forth because they refused to submit to the policy which would by force assimilate them to the language or religion of the dominant race. Foremost are the Jews, now 37,000 in number; next the Poles, 34,000; next 14,000 Finns, 10,000 Lithuanians, and 9,000 Germans. The Poles and Lithuanians are Slavic peoples long since conquered and annexed by the Russians. The Finns are a Teutonic people with a Mongol language; the Germans are an isolated branch of that race settled far in the east on the Volga River, by invitation of the czar more than one hundred years ago, or on the Baltic provinces adjoining Germany; while the Jews are the unhappy descendants of a race whom the Russians found in territory conquered during the past two centuries.

THE JEWS

Russia, at present, sends us two-thirds of the Jewish immigrants, but the other one-third comes from adjoining territory in Austro-Hungary and Roumania. During American history, Jews have come hither from all countries of Europe. The first recorded immigration was that of Dutch Jews, driven from Brazil by the Portuguese and received



by the Dutch government of New Amsterdam. The descendants of these earliest immigrants continue at the present time in their own peculiar congregation in lower New York City. Quite a large number of Portuguese and Spanish Jews, expelled from those countries in the time of Columbus, have contributed their descendants to America by way of Holland. The German Jews began their migration in small numbers during colonial times, but their greatest influx followed the Napoleonic wars and reached its height at the middle of the century. Prior to the last two decades so predominant were the German Jews that, to the ordinary American, all Jews were Germans. Strangely enough, the so-called Russian Jew is also a German, and in Russia among the masses of people, the words "German" and "Jew" mean the same thing. Hereby hangs a tale of interest in the history of this persecuted race. Jews are known to have settled at the site of the present city of Frankfort in Southern Germany as early as the third century, when that town was a trading post on the Roman frontier. At the present time the region about Frankfort, extending south through Alsace, contains the major part of the German and French Jews. To this center they flocked during the Middle Ages, and their toleration in this region throws an interesting light on the reasons for their persecution in all other countries.

Under the Catholic polity following the crusades the Jew had no rights whatever, and he could, therefore, gain protection only through the personal favor of emperor, king or feudal lord. This protection was arbitrary and capricious, but it was always based on a pecuniary consideration. Unwittingly, the Catholic Church, by its prohibition of usury to all believers, had thrown the business of money-lending into the hands of the Jews, and, since the Jew was neither inclined toward agriculture nor permitted to follow that vocation, his only sources of livelihood were trade and usury. The sovereigns of Europe who protected the Jews did so in view of the large

sums which they could exact from their profits as usurers and traders. They utilized the Jews like sponges to draw from their subjects illicit taxes. When, therefore, the people gained power over their sovereigns and the spirit of nationality arose,



THE LITHUANIAN TYPE

From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

the Jew, without his former protector, was the object of persecution. England was the first country where this spirit of nationality emerged and the first to expel the Jews (1290); France followed a century later (1395); and Spain and Portugal two centuries later (1492 and 1495). But in Germany and other parts of the Holy Roman Empire political confusion and anarchy prevailed, and the emperor and petty sovereigns were able to continue their protection of the Jews.

The Russian people, at that time, were confined to the interior surrounding Moscow, but even before the crusades they had expelled the Jews. As rapidly as they conquered territory to the south from Turkey or to the west from Poland they carried forward the same hostility. There was only one country, Poland, in the center of Europe, where the kings, desiring to build up their cities, invited the Jews, and hither the persecuted race fled from the East before the Russians, and latterly from the West, driven out by the Germans. When finally, a hundred years ago, the remnant of the Polish Empire was divided among Russia, Prussia and Austria, the Jewish population in this favored area had become

the largest aggregation of that people since the destruction of Jerusalem. Today in certain of these provinces belonging to Russia the Jews number as high as one-sixth of the entire population, and more than half of that of several cities. Fifteen provinces



THE ARMENIAN TYPE

From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

taken from Poland and Turkey, extending 1,500 miles along the border of Germany and Austro-Hungary and 240 miles in width, constitute today the "Pale of Settlement," the region where Jews are permitted to live. Here are found two-thirds of the world's 6,000,000 Jews. Here they formerly engaged in all lines of industry, including agriculture.

Now we come to the last great national uprising like that which began in England 600 years ago. The Russian serfs had been freed in 1861. But they were left without land or capital and were burdened by high rents and enormous taxes. The Jews became their merchants, middlemen and money-lenders. Suddenly, in 1881, the peasants, oppressed and neglected by landlord and government, turned in their helplessness upon the incidental cause of their misery, the Jew. The anti-Semitic riots of that year have perhaps never been exceeded in ferocity and indiscriminate destruction. Then began the migration to America. The next year the Russian government took up the persecution, and the notorious "May Orders" of 1882 were promulgated. These, at the instigation of the Greek Church, have been followed by

orders more stringent, so that today the Jew is not permitted to foreclose a mortgage or to lease or purchase land; he cannot do business on Sundays or Christian holidays; he cannot hold office; he cannot worship or assemble without police permit; he must serve in the army but cannot become an officer; he is excluded from schools and universities; he is fined for conducting manufactures and commerce; he is almost prohibited from the learned professions. While all other social questions are excluded from discussion the anti-Semitic press is given free play, and the popular hatred of the Jew is stirred to frenzy by "yellow" journals. Only when this hatred breaks out in widespread riots does the news reach America, but the persecution is constant and relentless. The government and the army join with the peasants in what is truly a national uprising.

Nor is this uprising confined to Russia. Galician Jews in the Austrian possessions of former Poland, and Hungarian Jews, in lesser degree, have suffered the persecutions of their race, and in the last five years Roumania, a country of peasants, adjoining Hungary and Russia, has adopted laws and regulations even more oppressive than those of her neighbor.

Thus it is that this marvelous and versatile race, the parent not only of philosophers, artists, reformers, and martyrs, but also of the shrewdest exploiters of the poor and ignorant, has, in two decades, come to America in far greater numbers than in the two centuries preceding.

It should not be inferred that the Jews are a race of pure descent. Coming as they do from all sections and nations of Europe, they are duly cosmopolitan, and have taken on the language, customs, and modes of thought of the people among whom they live. More than this, in the course of centuries, their physical characteristics have widely departed from those of their Semitic cousins in the East, and they have become assimilated in blood with their European neighbors. In Russia, especially in the early centuries, native tribes were converted to Judaism and

mingled with their proselyters. That which makes the Jew a peculiar people is not the purity of his blood, but persecution, devotion to his religion, and careful training of his children. Among the Jews from Eastern Europe there are marked intellectual and moral differences. The Hungarian Jew, who emigrated earliest, is adventurous and speculative; the southern Russian, upon whom the riots first broke in 1881, keeps none of the religious observances, is the most intellectual and socialistic, and most inclined to the life of a wage-earner; the western Russian is orthodox and emotional, saves money, becomes a contractor and retail merchant; the Galician Jew is the poorest, whose conditions at home were the harshest, and he begins American life as a peddler. These are the main characteristics, as recognized by the eastern Jews themselves. That which unites them all as a single people is their religious training and common language.

The Hebrew language is read and written by all the men and half of the women, but is not spoken except by a few especially orthodox Jews on Saturday. Hebrew is the language of business and correspondence, Yiddish the language of conversation, just as Latin in the Middle Ages was the official and international language, while the various peoples spoke each its own vernacular. The Yiddish spoken by the Russian Jews in America is scarcely a language—it is a jargon without syntax, conjugation or declension. Its basis is sixty per cent German of the sixteenth century, showing the main origin of the people, and forty per cent the language of the countries whence they come.

That which most of all has made the Jew a cause of alarm to the peasants of Eastern Europe is the highest mark of his virtue, namely, his rapid increase in numbers. A high birth rate, a low death rate, a long life, place the Jew as far above the average as the Negro is below the average. These two races are the two extremes of American race vitality. Says Ripley (page 383):

"Suppose two groups of one hundred

infants each, one Jewish, one of average American parentage (Massachusetts), to be born on the same day. In spite of the disparity of social conditions in favor of the latter, the chances, determined by statistical means, are that one-half of the Americans will die within forty-seven years; while



THE GREEK TYPE

From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co.

the first half of the Jews will not succumb to disease or accident before the expiration of seventy-one years. The death rate is really but little over half that of the average American population."

While the Negro exceeds all races in the constitutional diseases of consumption and pneumonia, the Jew excels all in immunity from these diseases. His vitality is ascribed to his sanitary meat inspection, his sobriety, temperance, and self-control. Of the Jew it might be said more truly than of any other European people that the growth of population has led to overcrowding and has induced emigration. Yet of no people is this less true, for, were it not for the discrimination and persecutions directed against them, the Jews would be the most prosperous and least overcrowded of the races of Europe. Here again we see another evidence of the principle that it is injustice and not overpopulation that is the primary cause of poverty and what seems to be overcrowding.

THE FINNS

Until the year 1901 Finland was the freest and best governed part of the Russian Empire. Wrested from Sweden in 1809, it became a grand duchy of the czar, guar-

anted self-government and confirmed by coronation oath of each successor. It was the only section of the Russian Empire with a constitutional government in which the laws, taxes and army were controlled by a legislature representing the people. Here



THE SYRIAN TYPE

From "The World's Work." Courtesy Doubleday, Page & Co.

alone in all his empire was the czar compelled to ask the consent of parliament in order to enact laws. But these free institutions within the past five years have, by his overpowering decree, been abrogated. The czar claims the right to put into force such laws as he chooses without discussion or acceptance by the Finnish diet. The Russian language must take the place of Swedish and Finnish as the official medium, a severe censorship of the press is introduced, the Lutheran religion devoutly adhered to must give way to the "orthodox," the independent Finnish army is abolished and Finns are distributed throughout the armies of the empire, and a Russian governor with despotic powers is placed over all. Thus have 2,000,000 of the sturdiest specimens of humanity been suddenly reduced to the level of Asiatic despotism. They had managed by industry and thrift to extort a livelihood

from a sterile soil, and had developed a school system with a universal education, culminating in one of the noblest universities of Europe. Their peasants are healthy, intelligent, honest and sober. Compared with the population of the country, the present immigration from Finland is proportionately greater than that of any race except the Jews; and the recent famine, adding its horrors to the loss of their liberties, has served to augment the army of exiles.

Much dispute has arisen respecting the racial relations of the Finns. Their language is like that of the Magyars, an agglutinative tongue with tendencies towards inflections, but their physical structure allies them more nearly to the Teutons. Their Lutheran religion also separates them from other peoples of the Russian Empire. Their sober industriousness and high intelligence give them a place above that of their intolerant conquerors; and the futile attempts of the Slav to "Russify" them, while it drives to America many of our most desirable immigrants, tends to make of those who remain the most ardent agitators for a constitutional system of government, not for their diminutive Finland alone, but for "all the Russias."

THE FRENCH CANADIANS

When Canada was conquered by England in 1759, it contained a French population of 65,000. Without further immigration and notwithstanding emigration to the United States, the number had increased in 1901 to 1,600,000. Scarcely another race has multiplied as rapidly, doubling every twenty-five years. The contrast with the same race in France, where population is actually declining, is most suggestive. French Canada is, as it were, a bit of medieval France, picked out and preserved for the curious student of social evolution. No French revolution broke down its old institutions, and the English conquest changed little else than the oath of allegiance. Language, customs, laws and property rights remained intact. The only state church in North America is the Roman Catholic Church of Quebec with its great wealth, its control of education, and its

right to levy tithes and other church dues. With a standard of living lower than that of the Irish or Italians, and a population increasing even more rapidly, the French from Canada for a time seemed destined to displace other races in the textile mills of New England. Yet they came only as sojourners, intending by the work of every member of the family to save enough money to return to Canada, purchase a farm and live in relative affluence. Their migration began at the close of the Civil War, and during periods of prosperity they swarmed to the mill towns, while in periods of depression they returned to their mother homes. Gradually an increasing proportion remained in "the States," and the number in 1900 was 400,000 born in Canada and another 400,000 of their children born on this side of the line.

THE PORTUGUESE

A diminutive but interesting migration of recent years is that of the Portuguese, who come, not from Portugal, but from the Cape Verde and Azores Islands, near equatorial Africa. These islands are remarkably overpopulated, and the emigration, although never exceeding 5,000 souls in one year, is a very large proportion of the total number of inhabitants. Almost accidentally did they find their way to America, for it was the wreck of a Portuguese vessel on the New England coast which brought the first settlers. These people have settled mainly at New Bedford, Massachusetts, where they follow the fisheries in the summer and enter the mills in the winter. They are of two distinct types, the whites from the Azores, and the blacks from the Cape Verde Islands, the latter plainly a blend of Portuguese and Africans. Their standards of living are similar to those of the Italians, though they are distinguished by their cleanliness and the neatness of their homes.

SYRIANS AND ARMENIANS

That the recruiting area of American immigration is extending eastward is no more clearly evident than in the recent emigration of Syrians and Armenians.

These peoples belong to the Christian races of Asiatic Turkey whence they are escaping the oppressions of a government which deserves the name of organized robbery rather than that of government. Within the past thirty years, it is stated, 1,000,000 Syrians of Mount Lebanon have emigrated to Egypt and other Mediterranean countries, to the dependencies of Great Britain and South America. Five thousand of them came to the United States in 1902. They belong mainly to the Greek Church or Maronite branch of the Roman Catholic Church, and it is mainly American missionary effort that has diverted them to the United States. Unlike other immigrants, they come principally from the towns and are traders and peddlers. Broadly speaking, says an agent of the Charity Organization Society of New York, "the well-intentioned efforts of the missionaries have been abused by their protégés. . . . It is these alleged proselytes who have contributed largely to bring into relief the intrinsically servile character of the Syrian, his ingratitude and mendacity, his prostitution of all ideals to the huckster level. . . . As a rule they affiliate themselves with some



THE FINNISH TYPE

From Ripley's "Races of Europe." Courtesy D. Appleton & Co

Protestant Church or mission, abandoning such connections when no longer deemed necessary or profitable."

The Armenian migration began with the monstrous Kurdish atrocities of recent years, instigated and supported by the Turkish

government. Armenians are a primitive branch of the Christian religion, and at an early date became separated from both the Greek and Roman churches. They are among the shrewdest of merchants, traders and money-lenders of the Orient, and, like the Jews, are hated by the peasantry and persecuted by the government. Like the Jews also, religious persecution has united them to the number of 5,000,000 in a racial type of remarkable purity and distinctness from the surrounding races.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE

Utterly distinct from all other immigrants in the nineteenth century are the Chinese. Coming from a civilization already ancient when Europe was barbarian, the Chinaman complacently refuses to assimilate with Americans, and the latter reciprocate by denying him the right of citizenship. His residence is temporary, he comes without his family, and he accumulates what to him is a fortune for his declining years in China. The gold discoveries of California first attracted him, and the largest migration was 40,000 in 1882, the year when congress prohibited further incoming. Within the past ten years the Japanese have taken his place, and 14,000 of his Mongolian cousins arrived in 1902.

INDIGENOUS RACES

It is not enough that we should have opened our gates to the millions of divergent immigrants from Europe, Asia and Africa. We have, in these latter days, brought within our fold new types by another process—annexation. The striking fact regarding all the indigenous races whom we have annexed, whether they be the Indian, the Alaskan, the Hawaiian or the Filipino, is that they have not been admitted to the full privileges of our democracy. The significance of this distinction will appear in a later chapter where we consider the problems of assimilation.

TOPICAL ANALYSIS

V. Austro-Hungary.

The racial complexity of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Subject races furnish

largest contingent of emigrants, especially the Slavs and Jews.

Landlordism a serious factor.

Taxation.

Growth of population.

VI. Russia.

Non-Russian Character of Russian immigration.

1. The Jews. (a) Reasons for their concentration during the Middle Ages in what is now Russia. (b) The "May Orders" and the persecutions since 1882. (c) Similarity of the persecution in Austria and Roumania. (d) Mixed racial descent of the Jews. (e) Peculiarity of the "Yiddish" jargon. (f) Growth in numbers.

2. The Finns. Destruction of their constitutional liberties. Qualities which make them most desirable immigrants. The race, religion and language.

VII. Minor Races and Countries.

French-Canadians—a roundabout immigration of medieval French peasants.

Portuguese—An accidental equatorial immigration.

Syrians—The lowest of all standards of life coming from the most despotic of all governments.

Armenians—Merchants.

Chinese, Japanese, and Indigenous Races, mentioned in anticipation of further discussions under chapter on amalgamation.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What European country next to Italy now sends us the largest number of immigrants?
2. How does Austro-Hungary differ from other European states?
3. Describe the general race situation in that country.
4. What class of immigrants came to this country after the revolution of 1848?
5. What after the war of 1866? What races came in the eighties and nineties?
6. What reasons led to the emigration of the Croats?
7. Why do the Bohemian and Hungarian farmers quickly succeed in America?
8. How does the birth rate in Hungary compare with the growth of population?
9. Show how our immigration from Russia has increased in twenty years.
10. Who are these Russian emigrants?
11. Who were the first Jewish immigrants to America?
12. How did the Jews come to be the money-lenders of Europe?
13. At what period of European history did the German Jew emigrate to America?
14. What led to the expulsion of the Jews from different parts of Europe?
15. Where is the "Pale of Settlement" and how did it come to be the Jewish stronghold?
16. What has been the cause of the anti-Semitic riots in Russia?
17. How are the Jews treated in Austro-Hungary and Roumania?
18. In what sense are the Jews a peculiar people?
19. Show how different types of Jews vary.
20. What use do they make of Hebrew?
21. What is the Yiddish language?
22. How does the vitality of the Jew compare with that of the American and the Negro?
23. What is the pathetic story of the Finns?
24. How do they differ from the Russians?
25. What curious racial situation do we find in French Canada?
26. What has been the character of our immigrants from this region?
27. Who are our chief Portuguese immigrants and where have they settled?
28. What is the character of the Syrian and Armenian emigrants?

29. What other race types not easily assimilated have come into our country of late years?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Who was Emma Lazarus? 2. What is meant by the Zionist movement? 3. Under what circumstances were the Jews expelled from Spain? 4. Where is the University of Finland? 5. What work has Baron Hirsch undertaken for his race? 6. Where are the principal centers of Jewish population in the United States? 7. In what occupations are the Jews of this country engaged?

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ITALIAN IMMIGRANTS PENDING INSPECTION, ROOF TERRACE, ELLIS ISLAND, NEW YORK

Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States

MEXICO AND THE AZTECS

BY SARA Y. STEVENSON, *Sr. D.*

Secretary of the Department of Archaeology of the University of Pennsylvania; author of "Maximilian in Mexico," "Prince Louis Napoleon and the Nicaragua Canal," "A Woman's Reminiscences of the French Intervention, 1862-67."

PRIOR to 1845 the American traveler who wished to visit Mexico, took leave of the Stars and Stripes at the border of Texas. The period that elapsed between 1845 and 1848, however, was a memorable one, and the events which crowded into those few years altered the map of the two North American republics.

Texas was annexed to the United States in March, 1845. As a result, not only Texas but New Mexico, California and a part of Coahuila, nearly a million square miles, representing more than one-half of the entire area of the Mexican Republic, were added to the United States, and the Rio Grandé today forms the boundary between us and our southern neighbor. The republic of Mexico, however, still covers an area nearly twice that of France and the German Empire combined.

The tourist in search of new impressions may find much that to him is novel and strange as he speeds through Texas, but he travels under a foreign flag only after he has left El Paso.

A large trade has sprung up at this point. Hotels, banks and all the business enterprises that form twentieth-century activities

have here been grafted by Yankee energy upon ancient Indio-Spanish sluggishness.

The blending of such well-defined types of human culture is very interesting. Long mule trains led by *arrieros* carry goods of American manufacture over a bridge thrown across the river to Paso del Norte (now called Juarez) whence they are scattered far and near over the land for the use and benefit of the dark-eyed señorita, the Spanish don, the mestizo and even the Indian *lepero*, the mixed population of the once sleepy Mexican towns now so suddenly awakened to modern progress. Over this bridge runs a street railway which unites El Paso with the old Mexican town where the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad connects in a union station with the Mexican Central Railway.

The latter was begun in 1890 simultaneously at the City of Mexico and at El Paso. The two sections were joined at Encarnacion four years later and the road was formally opened to traffic amid official rejoicings. The run of 1,224 miles to the capital may now be made in forty-six hours.

The importance of the event may be gauged by the fact that prior to this only some 500 miles of track were in use in the

This paper is the fifth in the series "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

Quebec and the Maritime Provinces of Canada.

By T. G. Marquis (September).

Ontario and the Canadian Northwest. By

Agnes C. Laut (October).

Alaska and the Klondike. By Sheldon Jackson,

D. D. (November).

Hawaii and the Philippines. By John Marvin

Dean (December).

Mexico and the Aztecs. By Sara Y. Stevenson

(January).

Central America. By Lieut. J. W. G. Walker,
U. S. N. (February).

Panama and its Neighbors. By Gilbert H.
Grosvenor (March).

The West Indies. By Amos Kidder Fluke
(April).

Cuba and Porto Rico: Cuba, by Capt. Mathew
Hanna; Porto Rico, by Dr. Samuel M. Lind-
say (May).

country. Since then over forty railroads have been constructed, covering some 7,000 miles. In order to accomplish this, the Mexican government has paid enormous subsidies to railroad companies. These facilities have opened up the country from the Gulf to the Pacific.

Mexico, from the Rio Grande to Tehuantepec, is practically an elevated plateau, forming part of the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada system, which, beginning in Colorado, extends to the isthmus. From the frontier to Chihuahua, the region is dry, flat and monotonous. Like New Mexico, Arizona and Western Texas, it is mainly an arid waste, and the water supply for the locomotive has to be carried along. The same physical character prevails over much of Northern Mexico during the dry weather. There are, however, large tracts of good pasture where live stock may range all the year round. Indeed, the cattle range and the cowboy primarily belong to this region.

The approaches of the town of Chihuahua on a high hill, are attractive. The towers of its great cathedral loom up above its brown and white walls, and the ancient aqueduct still supplies the inhabitants with water from a stream ten miles away. The shops of Chihuahua do a flourishing business, and there is an air of wealth about the town that betrays its importance. It was from the tower of the church, which since has been turned into the government mint, that the patriot Hidalgo was led to execution.

On both slopes of the Sierra Madre, in the states of Chihuahua, Sinaloa and Sonora, there still dwell tribes of aborigines who have preserved their polysynthetic language and many of their customs. These Tarahumares were originally troglodytes, and they have resisted civilizing influences more than the natives of other parts of the country, still holding their feasts and dances and indulging in their own sports.

Beyond Chihuahua, the landscape becomes varied and characteristic. Stretches of barren plain, where the cactus grows in its various forms, are succeeded by fertile

valleys. Haciendas and ranches follow one another. The road now lies through the great silver region. At Ceballos the state of Durango is reached, where cotton, sugar, maize and wheat are raised; and Lerdo, a modern town, is a thriving center of the cotton trade.

Upon approaching Zacatecas the soil turns a dark red hue, and it is difficult adequately to describe the richness of the coloring, under the clear blue sky. Now the road rises several hundred feet in a series of curves that do credit to the engineering skill with which serious obstacles have been overcome. At the top a panorama unfolds, so vast as to seem limitless. Then a steep descent in long sweeping curves, and the traveler is brought to Zacatecas. This city stands on the slope of the Bufa, amid great brown, denuded hills from the depths of which untold treasure



RAISING WATER ON A HACIENDA

has been drawn. Here the first great mining fortunes of the New World were made in the sixteenth century. The original "bonanza" was the Tajos de Pánuco discovered by Cristobal de Oñate—one of the companions of Cortez—whose son, by a daughter of Cortez, colonized New Mexico and founded Santa Fé.

The denudation of the country near the great centers of population is a cause for serious concern. The trees of Mexico growing at various altitudes were and are almost as precious as its minerals. The commercial value of ebony, rosewood,



CORNFIELD WATCHER ON A HACIENDA

satinwood, oak, cedar and mahogany, as well as of the dyewoods, is inestimable, and yet there has been a reckless waste of these splendid trees. Under the Spaniards whole ships were built of mahogany, and, to come to later times, it is stated that the sleepers of the Monterey and Mexican Gulf Railway were originally of ebony. There is now, however, a more enlightened tendency to reserve such trees for more worthy uses, and iron is being substituted.

Upon leaving Zacatecas, the grade falls sharply to another fertile plain. Luscious fruit is offered at the way stations. On either side of the track well fortified haciendas recall the days of the *pronunciamientos* and of guerillas.

The word hacienda, which means a plantation, is also used to describe the buildings on each estate, the architecture of

which, while of Spanish order, was adapted to the urgent necessity for protection from attack. These are usually large, rectangular, low structures built of stone and adobe around a court or enclosure. The flat roofs are protected by a parapet, and the scanty windows in the outer wall are defended by iron gratings. Once the massive doors are closed the hacienda becomes a fortress capable of resisting a siege. Sometimes the enclosure is surrounded by a moat or ditch, and facilities for defense are provided in the shape of projections with apertures for the use of musketry.

Inside, an apartment is always fitted out as a chapel; and another, usually a great bare room, is reserved for travelers. Connected with the enclosure, and sometimes included within its limits, are the lodgings of the peons, their families and their animals. But on the finer estates, which are all in the hands of Spaniards or Creoles, these are outside. The peons make and repair the primitive tools still used by them. The wooden plow introduced by the Spaniards is still in use, as well as the saw-edged sickle, and it is only recently that any improved American agricultural implements have been introduced. Irrigation is the chief running expense of the haciendas on the high tablelands. This is accomplished by storing up the surplus rainfall of the rainy season through a system of dams and canals, and by the inexhaustible patience of native labor.

The laboring class of Mexico is mainly Indian, this element forming about one-third of the population. Although free, the peon is voluntarily attached to the soil, and this natural instinct has been fostered on large estates by keeping him in debt to the landlord. His wages are, according to locality, from eighteen to fifty cents a day; and although astonishingly frugal and often industrious, his improvidence, his lack of ambition and his gambling propensities keep him poor and he falls an easy prey to the priest and to the lottery ticket seller. Many Indian tribes have retained their aboriginal language, of which twenty-one

are still spoken; about one-half of the population, however, is of mixed blood—mestizos born of Indian mothers. These form the great middle class. They are the *rancheros* of the country, the *leperos*, the soldiers and the officials of the cities. From this class emerge many of the great men of the nation; it also furnishes its dregs. Only about one-sixth of the population is Spanish, more or less pure, and hardly more than one-fourth can read and write.

The people live in their close, unventilated, thatched adobe huts in picturesque squalor. Indeed, there is scarcely a human being that is not picturesque; the women with their plaited hair, and bright colored skirts, and their babies swung on their backs in their *rebozo*; the *arrieros* with their wild looking faces under their dilapidated straw or felt sombreros, driving their long train of mules; the horseman with his silver embroidered jacket and silver mounted stirrups; the water-carrier and the peddler bending under their heavy back-loads; the flower girl squatting in the market-place, and the turkey vender who sells his *guajolotes*, "on the claw," as it were, driving them in flocks through the streets and killing them as the housewife buys them (unless she prefers them alive)—all seem strangely attractive in their primitive simplicity as seen out of the car and hotel windows, but painfully squalid at close range. Water is generally scarce, and the earthen floor and adobe walls reek with every species of human filth. Cleanliness is rare. The Indian women spend most of their time grinding corn on the stone *metate* (*metlatl*). This corn-meal forms the principal food. It is made into tortillas, *atole* (mush), tamales of *dulce* (sweet) or *manteca* (mixed with grease or chile). Fruit, *frijoles* (red beans) and an occasional *molle de guajolote* or fiery turkey stew, mixed with chile, washed down with *pulque* or *mezcal*, complete the variety.

Aguas Calientes, which is the next important point of interest after leaving Zacatecas, is probably the oldest health resort on the American continent. Its thermal springs, about on a level with the

top of Mount Washington, were prized in the days of Montezuma, and for many centuries their healing waters have been dispensed to the visitor in quest of health in beautiful gardens amid flowers and sunshine.

Between this point and Tampico, on the Gulf of Mexico, is some of the grandest scenery in the country. Appalling difficulties have been overcome in the construction of the railroad. The luxuriance of the tropical vegetation adds to the splendor of the mountains and relieves the chasms of the horror that attaches to the somber ravine of Metlac, and to the *Infernillo* (Little Hell) near Orizaba, on the road from Vera Cruz to the capital. These and the cañon of Tomellin, on the road from Puebla to Oaxaca, furnish the most magnificently wild views seen in Mexican travel.

Lagos is soon reached. It is the center of the salt trade, and at the freight house it is interesting to watch the small native *cargadores* loading two hundred pound sacks of salt on their shoulders and carrying them up a steep incline at the firm jog trot characteristic of the Mexican carrier. The muscular strength and the endurance of



MEXICAN WATER-CARRIER

these small natives is truly extraordinary. A burden weighing one hundred and fifty pounds is to them an ordinary back-load, and they will trot with it twenty miles with ease. Charcoal, water and mineral ores have from time immemorial been transported

from point to point by these human beasts of burden.

Beyond Lagos the road lies through an attractive country. Points of interest become frequent. Soon Leon, a manufacturing town of one hundred thousand souls



A PEON FAMILY NEAR QUERETARO

and the second city in the country, is reached. At Silao a branch railroad takes the traveler through a cañon to Marfil, whence a tramway travels along a narrow gorge three miles to Guanajuato. The scenery is superb, and the mining town, built irregularly on a series of *barrancas*, is wonderfully whimsical and picturesque. Its quaint old houses spread up the mountainsides above the deep ravine, and some appear as though suspended in mid-air. Steps hewn in the rock lead from the main street in every direction. The shops have open fronts, and shopping may be done on horseback without dismounting.

The fortress-like reduction works, the old masonry bridges and the high rocks which tower above all add massiveness to the otherwise rambling town. *Arrieros* driving their mules found the site in 1554. It is in the neighborhood of the famous Veta Madre, said to be the richest vein in Mexico, with an annual output of more

than \$7,000,000. Immense fortunes were made and lost here, and the vicissitudes in the financial lives of the early "bonanza" kings would fill an entertaining volume.

The state of Guanajuato has the honor of counting among its sons the Cura Don Miguel Hidalgo y Castillo who at Dolores, on September 16, 1810, issued the famous *grito* which began the war of Mexican independence. A man of great intelligence, he had done much to encourage the industrial progress of his flock. He had introduced silk culture among them and had himself planted vineyards. The restrictions placed upon these industries by the government aroused his antagonism against the Spaniards. The disaffected rallied around his standard. He stormed Guanajuato, and there secured the means to carry on the struggle for liberty. Fortune, however, deserted him. Forced to retreat after a series of disasters, he was finally captured while on his way to the United States to purchase ammunition and was put to death.

From Silao to Queretaro, the country is prosperous and full of interest. Queretaro itself is rich in memories of the ill-fated Maximilian of Austria. His residence and prison are shown, and the place where he and his faithful generals, Miramon and Mejia, paid with their lives the penalty of defeat, is still marked by three stones. Today Queretaro is a thriving center of the cotton industry and its mills are the largest and best equipped in the country. The water supply of the city is brought there by a noble Spanish aqueduct built in 1726. Queretaro is also one of the centers of the *pulque* industry and there, as on the Llanos de Apam, near Puebla, are large plantations of maguey (*Agave Americana*) which from time out of mind has supplied most of the simple needs of native Mexican life. Not only is *pulque*, the national drink, as well as *mescal*, *aguardiente* and *tequila*, made of its fermented juices, but of its fibrous leaves a thread is made of which coarse and fine textiles are woven, and ropes and paper are manufactured. A species of gum similar to gum arabic is made of it, also a syrup

which, crystallized in conical molds, furnishes excellent sugar. After hydromel has been obtained from the maguey, the latter's ashes, mixed with water, produce potassium. Needles and pins are made of the thorns by the Indians who in certain parts of the country even relish a large worm which preys upon the plant. The juice of a certain variety of maguey (*ixtle*) is also used as a caustic in treating wounds. Few agricultural products are as useful.

From Queretaro, the road soon begins to climb the low mountains from the top of which the magnificent panorama of the valley of Mexico bursts upon the view. Over the plain below are scattered great haciendas with their varied products. Here and there shining cities appear amid a picturesque grouping of green woodland and shimmering lakes. The well-wooded mountains, though far away, seem near in the rarefied atmosphere of the plateau of Anahuac. Noble forests of pine, ash and oak on the mountain slopes and great groves of hoary cypress on the high ground of the valley are in striking contrast with the fields of maize, barley and wheat, the long lines of majestic agave and the blooming gardens of the plain. And



A STREET OF STEPS, GUANAJUATO

towering above these, the snow-capped volcanoes, Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihuatl, like hoary giant sentries, keep their eternal watch over this sacred spot of ancient

Mexican civilization. In the midst of all this beauty, nestles the fair city, the Tenoctitlan of Montezuma, now the Mexico of Porfirio Diaz.

The train speeds through the broken ground down into the valley towards Tula,



SHIPPING PULQUE

the legendary site of the Toltecs of early Mexican tradition, until it enters the Tajo de Nochistongo, an ancient canal, cut through the northern hills by the Spaniards, with a view to saving the capital from flood, by drainage into a branch of the Rio Pañuco. The valley of Mexico—a huge bowl measuring 31 by 45 miles, the sides of which are formed by mountains—lies at an altitude of 7,500 feet. Had this valley been situated on the forty-second degree parallel (our latitude), its climate must have been sub-arctic; but in the tropics it enjoys a mild, equable temperature, with an atmosphere so dry and rarefied that meat does not putrefy nor does cheese become moldy. This must account for the relative healthfulness of its towns under unsanitary conditions that anywhere else must have turned them into seats of perpetual pestilence..

The valley was originally a vast marsh formed by the wash of extensive mountain-sheds for which there was no outlet. The first Mexican settlers in the valley con-



THE CITY OF MEXICO

structed dikes and transformed the marsh into a great shallow pond. The higher ground of Chapultepec, Tacuba, Guadalupe, Iztapalapan and other present suburbs, formed the shore, and into the lake, later subdivided into five shallow lakes of varying depths, went the sewage of many centuries. The Spaniards, finding the existing habitable land too contracted, filled up considerably. But even now water is found at low depths beneath the city, and heavy buildings often settle unevenly on the shifting soil. This in the course of ages has become permeated with stagnant water and the refuse matter of a large population, and were it not for the rarefaction of the air, the City of Mexico must long ago have become uninhabitable. As it is, as late as 1886, thirty-three per cent of deaths were of typhoid or similar fevers.

The level of the lakes being from ten to fifteen feet higher than that of the city, endangered the latter's safety. Since the conquest, Mexico has been seven times entirely under water; and has five times been partly flooded. The cut made by the Spaniards proved inadequate, and one of President Diaz's most important recent improvements is the Desaguë of Huehuetoca by which the safety and health of the capital have been assured. The *desaguë* is said to be the greatest drainage canal

To the east of the capital, beyond the in existence.

two great volcanoes, locked in by them in the northwest, by the peak of Orizaba to the east, and by La Malinche to the north, lies the valley of Puebla, one of the most fertile parts of the great Mexican plateau. The high ridges that form its boundaries are barren and cold. The drinking water is often carried by women up the sides of steep *barrancas*. The climate of the plain is hot, however, and a great variety of products; principally rice, sugar, maize, barley, wheat, the cactus tree and the copal, are raised within a small area.

One of the ancient industries still practised by the natives of the valley is the cutting of *metates* (*mellatl*) out of the volcanic stone found in the locality at the foot of Popocatepetl. Higher up the mountain, among the pine forests, charcoal burning and turpentine gathering are carried on by the Indians; and at the very summit sulphur mining is a thriving industry. These products are crated and brought to the city on burros or on men's backs; and it is no unusual sight to see the small charcoal makers trotting into town bent under a bale of charcoal larger than themselves. The sulphur mined from the crater is packed in *petates*, or mats, of four *arrobas* (100 pounds each) and hoisted up by a crane. When twenty-five of these are made up they are joined together by a rope. An Indian sits on his *petate* on the snow, and holding the end of the rope, and slides down the cone dragging after him the twenty-five bales. These are delivered at the limit of



CALLE DE PLATEROS AND THE PLAZA MAYOR AND ZOCALO, CITY OF MEXICO

tree growth, where, in an establishment built for the purpose, the sulphur is prepared for market.

On either slope of Anahuac, the great plateau upon which the city stands, lies the sea coast 160 miles away. The descent is most abrupt, two thousand feet sheer at some points. To come down at certain seasons, say from Esperanza on the Mexican Railroad, where frost is on the ground, in less than nine hours to the tropical temperature of the coast, is a "let down" almost as trying to the average constitution as the precipices and chasms, at the very edge of which one must travel on the way, are to the average nerve. Suddenly, so to speak the traveler is dropped from a region of snowy peaks into the midst of fields of coffee, cotton and sugar-cane, groves of orange and banana trees, wild palms and tree ferns, which, as night comes on, are all aglow with the *cucuye*, the great fire-beetle which makes a Vera Cruz jungle after dark a scene of fairy-like beauty. This beetle, about the size of an elongated roach, has two prominent greenish glow spots on its head, and in its flight exposes glowing surfaces which extend the full length of its wings. The effect is marvelous. Women have been known to use them as ornaments,

as one might here make use of small electric lights.

The coast line itself, where the city of Vera Cruz stands, is flat, swampy, unhealthy and dreary in the extreme. As one approaches it from the sea, the snow-capped Pico de Orizaba, which is seen on a clear day from 150 to 200 miles away, alone breaks its monotony.

Less than four centuries ago, eleven small vessels, mostly deckless, carried over to the island of Cozumel on the coast of Yucatan, Cortez with his little army of 873 persons, all told. With these went 16 horses, 10 field pieces and 32 crossbows.

Imposing ruins in the region still attest the wealth and development of the barbaric civilization which astonished the conquerors. The well-preserved and elaborately carved structures of Palenque, Uxmal, Kabah, Peten, Copan, Quirigua and other points convey a fair idea of the stage of culture reached by the Maya and Quiche tribes at the time of their first contact with Europeans. The ruins of Yucatan mark the site where, in this region, entirely devoid of streams or of any other fresh water supply, great settlements once clustered around the *cenotes* or natural underground reservoirs. These were formed by the eating away of the calcare-



CANAL DE LA VEGA, CITY OF MEXICO

ous layer by subterranean streams, upon which had followed an irregular sinking or cave. Here the water accumulated as in a natural cistern. In time, the Mayas took their cue from nature and constructed artificial *cenotes* as, for example, at Uxmal. Occasionally the caving in of an underground cistern formed a pool, as at Chitchen-Itza.

The Maya population, which is now reduced to some 100,000 souls, in the days of the conquest numbered millions. He must have been bold indeed, who with the small force at the disposal of Cortez undertook to subdue such a people. Meeting at first with resistance as he entered the Tabasco River, the determination of Cortez, the superior armament of his men, his artillery, above all his little body of cavalry, which to the natives unacquainted with the horse seemed a body of centaurs, combined to produce confusion in their ranks. Easily defeated, their chiefs sued for peace.

Information as to the source of the gold which Cortez saw in Yucatan led him westward. In the neighborhood of the present

city of Vera Cruz, which he founded, he was met by the emissaries of the chief of the Mexican confederacy, Montezuma, who endeavored in vain with rich gifts of gold, silver, and other precious wares to induce him to proceed no farther. Taking advantage of tribal feuds among the Mexicans, which furnished him invaluable native allies, and also assisted by the existence of a legend according to which the civilizing god, Quetzalcoatl, who had come from the east, had promised to return and once more to establish his beneficent rule upon earth, Cortez persevered.

Through the rocky fastnesses of the Sierras, across the rugged ascents of the wild region of which the peak of Orizaba (*Citlaltepétl*) is the highest point, the conquerors fought their way. A few feet due west of the great mound of Cholula, on the outskirts of the town and in its southeastern ward, is the *cerro* or Mound de la Cruz, the site of the *teocalli* or temple to which tradition attaches the massacre of Cholula and the first mass said in Mexico by the Spaniards. The many objects found in the soil

lend substance to the tradition. The street leading to it is called Calle del Padre Olmedo (the name of one of Cortez's chaplains); and an old house over which may be seen a rudely carved Spanish coat of arms is said to have been inhabited by Cortez at the time of the massacre. Indeed, the corner of the Calle de Chalingo and of the Calle Real, where it stands, is still designated by the Indians as Ezcoloc, *i. e.*, "The place where blood flows across."

After leaving Cholula, Cortez proceeded to the capital which he entered by the causeway of Iztapalapan. Tenochtitlan (Mexico), the most ancient of existing American capitals, was originally a city of lagoons. It was built on piles and sods. The causeways leading to it were here and there intersected by water. On the east, where the Paseo de la Vega is now situated, gardens built on rafts covered with earth to a depth sufficient to admit of planting flowers, vegetables and even trees, floated on the surface of the shallow lake. Some of these rafts were 300 feet square, and huts were built on them. Their owner might cultivate his little estate and pole it at will from place to place. In time these rafts became stationary and solidified, and the narrow canals by which the "chinampas" are now intersected, alone remain to remind the visitors of their origin.

The last struggles of the Aztecs to maintain their independence are dramatic. The retreat of the Spaniards during the awful night known in their annals as the "Noche Triste" reads like an epic. As, on the night of June 30, 1520, the little army retraced its steps over the causeway, the drawbridges of which had been destroyed, the ground was disputed inch by inch by wild men who fought like fiends. The lagoons over which the few survivors fled were filled with corpses. Alvarado, second in command to Cortez, at the rear, many times wounded and arrested by the sluice which cut the dike, had lost his horse and seemed doomed to perish. The wish to preserve so illustrious a victim for sacrifice on the altar of their god, led the Mexicans,

who felt sure of their prey, to wait for him to fall into the ditch which they surrounded in their skiffs. But Alvarado was not one to fall alive into the hands of his foes. He planted his lance in the mud of the ditch and using it as a vaulting pole, he swung himself over, alighting in safety among his men.

At the Church of San Hipolito Martyr, two blocks west of the Alameda, an inscribed tablet states that this is the spot where occurred the greatest slaughter of Spaniards. Two blocks farther west is the Salto de Alvarado where the intrepid Spaniard took his famous leap. And the present street along which the great Spanish aqueduct brought water into the city bears



ARBOL DE LA NOCHE TRISTE

Under which Cortez rested and wept after the defeat on the night of June 30, 1520.

the name of Puente de Alvarado. It is likely, therefore, that Tenochtitlan did not reach farther west than the eastern edge of

the Alameda, and that the pueblo of Montezuma, at the time of the conquest, occupied only about one-fourth of the area covered by the present capital. Alvarado's house in Coyoacan (a suburb of Mexico) is now the property of the Americanist, Mrs. Nuttall.



STATUE OF HUITZILOPOCHTLI.

The war-god of the Mexicans, found beneath the pavement of the Plaza Mayor.

For six days the defeated Spaniards marched without supplies through the enemy's country, harassed by their pursuers. On the seventh day upon arriving in the plain of Otumba, they suddenly came upon the Mexican army in ambush. If tradition is to be believed, the last of the running fight sustained by the retreating Spaniards took place at the point now known as the Barranca del Muerto, between Apizaco and Otumba. The so-called battlefield of Otumba, which is now reached from the railroad at La Palma, was in sight of the

great *teocallis* of San Juan de Teotihuacan, the gigantic silhouettes of which still loom up two miles from the railroad at some twenty-seven miles from Mexico. This region must have been thickly populated. Besides the great *teocallis*, other mounds of smaller dimensions mark the site of ancient towns then stretching six miles toward the north. The soil around the sanctuaries is literally strewn with innumerable fragments, potsherds, terra-cotta masks and other remains. Under such conditions, and in the exhausted state of the little band, it seemed as though only a miracle could save it from final annihilation. Once more the indomitable courage of its leader accomplished that miracle. Recognizing the Mexican leader by the gorgeousness of his insignia, Cortez gathered about him the bravest of his veterans and dashed through the Mexican ranks until he reached him, and, after a fierce struggle, slew him. Dismayed at his death, the Mexicans scattered in confusion, and the Spaniards reached in safety the neighboring territory of the friendly Tlascalans. There Cortez, wounded and attacked by fever, remained to recuperate. Once more fortune smiled on him. Ships sent from Cuba laden with arms, supplies and ammunition intended for a rival expedition under Narvaez, arrived at Vera Cruz and fell into his possession. With this assistance Cortez soon built up his prestige and he reentered the City of Mexico after a fierce resistance organized by the new Aztec chief, young Guatemotzin,—whose fortitude under torture inflicted by the fiendish brutality of his Spanish conquerors has won for him immortality.

A statue of the valiant Aztec adorns one of the *glorietas* or circular plazas of the Paseo Nuevo, a reminder of the relentless conquerors who held Mexico until the nineteenth century. This great avenue, which has supplanted the old Paseo de la Vega as the fashionable drive, connects—across the great circular plaza where stands the fine equestrian statue of Charles IV, by Manuel Tolsa (1802)—with the principal thorough-

fare leading past the Alameda and its beautiful shade, to the Plaza Mayor, where stands the Palacio Nacional.

The great hall or Sala de los Embajadores in the palace is a huge room where, under a dais, stands the throne from which Mexico's rulers have in turn presided over state functions. On the walls hang full-length portraits of heroes of the war of independence by Mexican artists. And, in a conspicuous place, a picture of the battle of Puebla known in the Mexican annals as the "Cinco de Mayo" (5th of May) recalls the victorious stand made by General Zaragoza against the French army in 1862.

Like the cathedral, the church and the chapel, where the national virgin of Guadalupe is now worshiped by the devout, have been erected upon ancient Aztec holy ground. The arduous rocky ascent to the top of the *cerro* where she is stated to have appeared and on which the shrine of the miraculous virgin stands, is worn smooth by the knees and feet of the pilgrims, who bring to the modern image much the same devotion as their forefathers brought to that of the Mexican goddess who preceded her. Religion, as understood by the illiterate Mexican peasant, is a fetichism which expends itself in genuflexions before images

and in the wearing of scapularies and crosses.

Today, when religious pageants and any public display of the glory and power of the church are prohibited, it is stated that priestly influence over the people has relaxed. The nationalizing of from two to three hundred millions of church property by President Juarez, and the consequent loss to the church of some \$20,000,000 income, as well as the wise, albeit arbitrary, measures taken to minimize the power of the priesthood are having the intended result; and, although the priests still play upon the ignorance and illiteracy of the people, it is stated that, relieved of the oppressive demands made by the church upon their hard-earned pittance, as well as of the no less cruel penances imposed upon their endurance, an appreciable number have shaken off their yoke and have rallied to the new order of things.

A twenty hours' run from the capital on the narrow-gauge road of the Southern Mexican Railroad brings the traveler to Oaxaca, the principal city of the south. The grade of the road is tremendous. There is scarcely a kilometer of straight track in the entire distance. For sixty miles, through the Cañon of Tomellin,



PALACE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

the scenery is of appalling magnificence. Precipices of wild volcanic rock, somber ravines in the depths of which rush foaming



PORFIRIO DIAZ

torrents, all combine to compose a scene of startling wildness.

In the neighboring pueblo of Guelatao was born President Don Benito Juarez, a Zapotec Indian, whose elevation was due to his own intelligent effort, and whose stubborn loyalty to the republican flag during long years of defeat and foreign invasion won for him the respect of the world.

Oaxaca enjoys the still prouder distinction of being the birthplace of President Porfirio Diaz, whose military prowess upheld the dignity of his country in its darkest hour; and to whose genius is due the regeneration of his people.

When in 1865 the entire country had submitted to the French invaders and Juarez had at last crossed the Rio Grande, leaving Maximilian the *de facto*, if not the unquestioned ruler of the land, General Diaz alone at Oaxaca held his own against General Courtois d' Hurbal. Marshal Bazaine had to bring to bear upon him the full force of his army and of his personal prestige before

the Mexican leader surrendered. Refusing his parole and sent a prisoner to Puebla, he daringly contrived his escape, and starting once more alone, an outlaw with a price on his head, he gathered about him a small force which ere long grew into an army, and, a few days after regaining his freedom, he routed the Imperialists.

But the many glories of the great soldier's life form a small part of his claim to the gratitude of his countrymen. Indeed, to do full justice to the greatness of General Diaz, one must, like the writer, have lived in Mexico before the helm of the ship of state had been placed in his hand. At that time, revolution followed upon revolution. Suffice it to say that between 1821 and 1868 the form of government was changed ten times. As for individual presidents, dictators or emperors, fifty-two succeeded each other in fifty-nine years. Selfishness and brutality ruled. After each struggle the army of the defeated party divided into guerilla bands and preyed indiscriminately upon friend and foe. No property was safe. The people of the cities were crushed under the burden of taxation and of forced



EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN

loans. Planters were robbed and ill treated by highwaymen. Mines could not be worked profitably. Crops, if raised, could not be advantageously disposed of. Trade was paralyzed. The health of the people was as neglected as their morals, there was no drainage in the cities, great pools of stagnant water lay unheeded in the streets and the scavenging was left to the turkey buzzard. Yellow fever raged to the coast, and typhus was chronic in the capital. The darkest ignorance prevailed and illiteracy was found even among the well-to-do. Yet this was the land where was seen the first printing press brought to the American continent by Bishop Zumarraga (1536); where the first New World newspaper, *The Mercurio Volante*, was issued (Mexico, 1693); where the first university in the western hemisphere was established by the crown (1551); and where the first school was founded by Fray de Gante (1524).

Such were the conditions with which General Diaz had to cope when he found himself at the head of affairs in 1877 and undertook to organize the administration of his

country in an effort to lift it from bankruptcy and demoralization. Today Mexico is forging ahead and taking rank among



C. BENITO JUAREZ

nations. Life and property are practically safe; trade is developing with the influx of foreign capital. The harbors have been improved. The financial problems which baffled his predecessors as well as many foreign financiers are being successfully dealt with. Under Juarez's administration the national revenues were \$14,000,000. In 1898 they had increased to \$46,000,000, and there is now a balance of trade in favor of Mexico.

Free schools are found in every state, and these often occupy old convent buildings and former churches. Normal schools, industrial schools, academies, museums, schools of mining and engineering, a national library and twenty-seven daily newspapers are so many evidences of the intellectual activity of the people. The fact that the National College of Medicine occupies the former Palace of the Inquisition, is truly illustrative of the change that has taken place. The government of General Porfirio Diaz heals in the name of progress



EMPRESS CHARLOTTE

and science where the Spanish viceroys racked in the name of superstition.

The unusual sight of a steamer flying the Mexican colors recently attracted much attention on the banks of the Delaware.



GENERAL SANTA ANNA

This steamer, in quest of a cargo of coal for Vera Cruz, and the first seen in these waters, fitly bears the name of *Oaxaca*, the birthplace of Mexico's great civilizer, who, after reorganizing the administration of his country and developing its resources, is now devoting his attention to the adjustment of its silver coinage to the world's monetary standard, and to the extension of its foreign relations.

REVIEW QUESTIONS

1. What changes were made in the map of the two North American republics between 1845 and 1848? 2. How large is Mexico? 3. Describe the opening up of the country by means of railways. 4. What are the physical characteristics of Northern Mexico? 5. Who are the Tarahumares? 6. What historic interest has Zacatecas? 7. What valuable trees has Mexico, and how have they been wasted? 8. Describe a hacienda. 9. What is the condition of the laboring class? 10. Describe the various picturesque types of people. 11. What interest has Aguas Calientes? 12. Who was the patriot Hidalgo? 13. What interest centers in Queretaro? 14. Describe the approach to the city of Mexico. 15. Under what physical conditions has the city been built? 16. What industries are carried on by the natives of this region? 17. Describe the experience of going from the interior to the coast. 18. What was the character of the civilization which Cortez found? 19. What peculiarity has the water supply of

Yucatan? 20. What reminders of the visit of Cortez are found near the capital? 21. Describe the defeat of the Spaniards. 22. By what means did Cortez at length establish Spanish power in Mexico? 23. How has the power of the priesthood been modified under the republic? 24. Who was Juarez? 25. What part did Diaz take in the struggle against the French? 26. Describe the conditions which prevailed in Mexico between 1821 and 1868. 27. How has Mexico advanced under the enlightened government of Diaz?

SEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Where is Uxmal and for what is it famous? 2. Who was Humboldt? 3. What is the Mont de Piedad? 4. What is the Paseo de la Reforma? 5. Who was the mythic Quetzalcoatl? 6. What are Mexico's chief exports? 7. Where are the best harbors in Mexico? 8. What are the chief national festivals? 9. What Mexican millionaire offered his state a loan of \$100,000 for five years without interest? 10. What great economic event took place in Mexico in July, 1896?

PRONUNCIATION

Aguas Calientes—ah-goo-as cah-lee-ehn-tess.
Alameda—ah-lah-meh-dah.
Alvarado—al-vah-rah-do.
Bazaine—bah-zain.
Bufa—boo-fah.
Chapultepec—chah-pool-teh-pek.
Chihuahua—chee-hooah-hooah.
Cholula—choh-loo-lah.
Citlaltepetl—cee-tlah-teh-pettle.
Copan—koh-pahn.
Desague—dess-ah-gooh.
Encarnacion—ehn-car-nah-cion.
Guatemotzin—gooah-tec-mot-tzen.
Guanajuato—gooah-nah-hooah-o.
Guadalajara—gooah-dah-lah-hah-rah.
Guadalupe—gooah-dah-loo-peh.
Huitzilopochtli—hweet-tzee-lo-potch-lee.
Infernillo—In-fer-nee-lio.
Ixtaccihuatl—eez-tak-cee-huah-tl.
Iztapalapan—eez-tah-pah-lah-pahn.
Jalapa—hah-lah-pah.
Juarez—hoo-ah-ress.
Kabah—kah-bah.
Las Cruces—lass-croo-cess.
Los Reyes—loss reh-yess.
Miramon—mee-rah-mohn.
Mejia—meh-hee-ah.
Noche Triste—no-cheh trees-teh.
Oaxaca—oh-ah-hah-cah.
Oñate—o-neeah-teh.
Otumba—o-toom-bah.
Palenque—pah-lehn-queh.
Paseo de la Vega—pah-seh-o deh lah veh-gah.
Paseo Nuevo—pah-seh-o nooh-vo.
Peten—peh-ten.
Popotla—poh-pot-tlah.
Porfirio Diaz—por-fee-reeoh dee-az.
Popocatepetl—poh-poh-cah-teh-pettle.
Puebla—pooch-blah.
Queretaro—keh-veh-tah-ro.
Quetzalcoatl—kooeh-tzuhl-koh-ah-tl.
Silao—see-lah-oh.
Tampico—tahm-pee-co.
Tajos de Panuco—tah-hos deh pah-noo-co.

Tajo de Nochistongo—*tah-hoh de noh-cheess-tohn-go*.

Tehuantepec—*teh-hooahn-teh-pek*.

Tenochtitlan—*teh-nok-tee-tlahn*.

Teotihuacan—*teh-oh-tee-huah-cahn*.

Teocalli—*teh-oh-cah-lee*.

tlascalan—*tlass-cah-lahn*.

Tula—*too-lah*.

Vera Cruz—*ver-ah crooz*.

Zumarraga—*zoo-mar-rah-gah*.

Zumpango—*zoom-pahn-go*.

GLOSSARY

adobe (*ah-doe-bay*), an unburnt brick dried in the sun.

Americanist (*A-mer-i-can-ist*), a student of America in its relation to men, as of the American aborigines and of the early explorations of the continent.

arrieros (*ah-ree-a-ro*), muleteers.

barrancas (*bar-ran-cas*), deep ravines with steep sides.

bozanza (*bo-nan-za*), a rich mine or vein of silver or gold.

cenotes (*ceh-no-tehs*), underground cisterns.

chinampas (*chee-nam-pas*), floating gardens.

cucuye (*coo-coo-yeh*), fire-beetle.

guerillas (*ger-ril-las*), men engaged in irregular warfare.

hacienda (*hah-cien-dah*), plantation.

lepero (*lep-pe-ro*), man of the lower class.

mestizo (*mes-tee-zo*), half-breed of white and Indian.

metates (*me-tah-teh*), stone for grinding grain.

peon (*pe-ohn*), a day laborer.

ranchero (*ran-chay-ro*), ranchmen.

rebozo (*reh-boh-so*), long scarf worn by women over head and shoulders.

sombrero (*som-bray-ro*), a kind of broad-brimmed hat.

teocalli (*teh-o-cal-li*), a pyramidal mound or temple structure, peculiar to ancient Mexicans, Central Americans, etc.

troglodytes (*trog-lo-dytes*), cave dwellers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Without referring to the old Spanish chronicles much has been written on ancient Mexico. Especially valuable, however, will be found A. E. Bandler's "Report of an Archaeological Tour in Mexico," in the papers of the Archaeological Institute of America (1884, American series II). W. Holmes's "Archaeological Studies among the Ancient Cities of Mexico." Desire Charney's "The Ancient Cities of the New World" (1887).

Prescott's "History of the Conquest of Mexico" still remains the most valuable, as well as the most interesting guide to that period. Sara Yorke Stevenson's "Maximilian in Mexico" is an authentic account by an eye-witness of the events which took place during the French intervention (1862-1867) and Maximilian's empire; and two articles entitled "The Awakening of a Nation," published by C. E. Lummis in *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, 1898, will be found by far the most instructive and interesting account published of President Diaz's efforts for the development of his country and of actual conditions in Mexico.

Among the many works dealing with Mexico in general may be mentioned, H. H. Bancroft's "History of Mexico from 1516 to 1887", also the same author's "Native Races of the Pacific States." "Les Aztèques," by Lucien Biart, translated into English by J. L. Garner. Brantz-Mayer's "Mexico as It Was and as It Is" (1844). Antonio-Garcia-Cubas' "Mexico, Its Trade, Industries and Resources" (1893). E. B. Tylor's "A Manual of Mexico and the Mexicans." F. A. Ober's "Travels in Mexico, etc." Carl Lumholtz's "Unknown Mexico."



ENTRANCE OF MARSHAL FOREY AND THE FRENCH ARMY INTO
THE CITY OF MEXICO, JUNE 10, 1867

American Sculptors and Their Art

AMERICA IN CONTEMPORARY SCULPTURE

BY EDWINA SPENCER

"The fragrance of eternal freshness steals
Forth from the rising day,
And far away
On the horizon stirs
The rich and rapturous anthem of the Future's
choristers!"



SCULPTURE, expressing as it does the characteristic outlook of successive ages, adds to its potent human appeal the charm of wide variety. For though the life of man is as old as history, it becomes a new thing with every century; and the difference in its treatment by each generation lends the theme perpetual novelty.

Among the peoples of the past, plastic art rose to supreme heights only twice—in Greece and in Renaissance Italy; and, after barren centuries, those two wonderful epochs have been followed by a resurrection of modern sculpture which seems destined to find its fullest and highest expression in America. Fifteen years ago, France bade fair to be the soil which should nourish this third great development,—France, where it was cradled, and where the honor of its nativity belongs. There, late in the nineteenth century, was splendidly initiated the vigorous movement of contemporary sculpture. But within the past dozen years America's achievements have been such as to focus all eyes upon her, and to evidence a creative power which promises to embody the very essence of the modern spirit.

A critical estimate of the work shown at the Paris Exposition of 1900 compares the three great sculptors of the day (Rodin the Frenchman, Meunier the Belgian, Saint-Gaudens the American), and finds in Saint-Gaudens's productions both the sense of life conveyed by Rodin and the lofty thought of

Meunier, with an added element—a strong impress of the spirit of his country—which makes him entirely distinctive.

No vital sculpture exists which does not offer us something peculiarly its own—a crystallization of one stage of the world's experience; and it is upon just this impress of the American idea, this unconscious analysis of the genius of the nation, that our sculptors must rest their chances of immortality. The most significant tendency of our art is its growing absorption in the portrayal of this vivid present with which we are face to face, and which is for us the culmination of all past life, holding our heritage of heroic accomplishment and the uplifting of the race.

"Thoughts that great hearts once broke for, we
Breathe cheaply, in the common air."

And the noblest of these thoughts of the past are the ideals and principles upon which our republic was founded, and which still underlie the surge and ebb of our complex society. That they are plainly indicated in our sculpture is the surest proof of their continued sway; for the artist is the product of his time, and "it is not leviathan that leads the ocean from continent to continent, but the ocean which bears his mighty bulk, as it wafts its own bubbles."

Is it fair to forget the existence of the finer things because they are not always clamoring for our attention? Why not turn occasionally from the noise of greedy capital and unruly labor, of social follies, of political and commercial struggles, to consider a few other factors in American life, which, though far less blatant, are more fundamental? Besides the absorbing problems of national life, and the strenuous life of the individual, so often condemned,—

This is the fourth of a series of articles on "American Sculptors and Their Art." The first was entitled "Daniel Chester French;" the second related to "The Beginnings of an American Art;" the third described "The Development of a National Spirit."



COLUMBIA

By Daniel C. French. In New York City.



THE SHAW MEMORIAL.

By Augustus Saint Gaudens. In Boston.

fundamentally, what have we? A freedom in its essentials, even nobler than that of the old Greeks, undisturbed by warfare, unhampered by a military system, unfettered by religious domination; free and universal education; legitimate occupations for the people, in all walks of life; a constantly growing love for the beautiful, with laws to prevent the debasing of art, and means for its widespread reproduction; an ardent patriotism and national pride; prosperity and vigor; a frank and open manner of living; and an equal opportunity for all in the matter of self-expression.

These are conditions favorable to the development of a great modern art. What they may be fostering for the future can be conjectured only; but the status of our present achievement was pleasantly evidenced by the reception of American sculpture at the Paris Exposition of 1900. It was given the most conspicuous position in the huge rotunda devoted to that branch of

art, where it not only held its own among the work of other nations, but showed an originality and distinction that was decidedly noticeable. After the French exhibit, it received most medals and awards, although only thirty-one Americans were represented,—a small number compared, for instance, with the more than three hundred Frenchmen.

Worthy of note too, is the impression made upon this European stronghold of art by French's work called "Death and the Sculptor." When it was shown at the Salon of 1892, Mr. French had never exhibited there before, and was unknown to the artistic circle which sat in judgment. The medal awarded it was, under existing conditions, especially significant, and was solely a tribute to the incontestable merit of the beautiful work.

While the same fundamental principles underlie all art, and the modern schools are at one in their standards and methods,

yet the individuality of a nation, like that of an artist, is its most precious birthright—its glory and its charm. So far, we have preserved ours, and expressed it in our art; such a position as America's in contemporary sculpture is not won by imitative skill or by the appropriation of European ideas. There is a prevalence of native themes, but the evidence of a national art lies in the markedly American spirit displayed in their treatment—in the point of view from which our sculptors regard all subjects, from those of portraiture to the highest flights of imaginative thought.

A worthy instance confronts us in Mr. Saint-Gaudens's Shaw Memorial, on Boston Common,—that great composition in relief which commemorates the gallant young hero who met his death leading into battle a despised and untried race. In its comprehensive conception, it is also a memorial to the other white officers, and to the bravery and faithfulness of the colored troops. Who but an American, and one responsive to the finest sentiment of his land, could have given us this perfect presentation? The Negro soldiers are modeled with sympathetic understanding; the figure of Colonel Shaw is purely American, and even the horse, although almost classic in effect, is American in conformation, and does not suggest either the Greek or Spanish pecu-

liarities so often seen. But back of these details is the creative thought which has immortalized and typified a whole period of American history. The composition



JOHN INSLEY BLAIR

By Olin L. Warner. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

breathes resolution, patriotism, valor, and devotion to the principle of man's independence.

No less typical are Mr. Saint-Gaudens's statue of Deacon Chapin (usually called "The Puritan"), which embodies another phase of our national existence, and Mr. French's John Harvard, representing the scholarly and philosophical side of early New England. Such productions as Mr. Saint-Gaudens's Farragut and Peter Cooper, Mr. French's Dr. Gallaudet, Mr. Warner's Governor Buckingham, Mr. Partridge's Alexander Hamilton, and Mr. MacMonnies's Nathan Hale are only a few of the examples that might be cited.

The same American spirit is shown in the treatment of such ideal sculpture as Mr. Barnard's remarkable group called "I feel two natures struggling within me,"—as Mr.



ROSALIE OLIN WARNER

By Olin L. Warner, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

Taft's "Solitude of the Soul," Mr. Elwell's "Kronos," Mr. Grafly's "Mysterious Man," and various statues in the Library of Congress. It has been said of the winged victory in Mr. Saint-Gaudens's Sherman group,



REV. AND MRS. LEVI WARNER

By Olin L. Warner. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

whose intent gaze seems to pierce the future, that she has "the particular distinction, fearlessness and purity of the American girl, and even a little of her stiffness."

An interesting comment on the existence of these qualities in our sculpture was made to the writer not long since by a sculptor of foreign birth now established here, who was talking of his first visit to this country, fresh from the Continental studios. It was at the time of the Columbian Exposition. "When I reached the grounds," he said, "and saw the majestic statue of the 'Republic,' I experienced the delight of a discoverer. I felt that here was something new—a note sounded that Europe had never uttered, and never could. There was a classic simplicity about the stately young goddess that placed her perfectly in harmony with her background of Greek architecture, but she breathed a totally different atmosphere. She was of the new world and not of the old; an American goddess, conceived by an American. This feeling was changed to conviction by the best work that I saw then and have seen since. It possesses a nobility, a purity, a frankness

and loftiness of thought that are intensely characteristic. It could not have been originated by Germany, Italy, or France; possibly some of it might have been done by an Englishman, for its highest qualities are those inherent in the Anglo-Saxon race."

Much of this effect is due to the strong distaste shown by our sculptors for the melodramatic, the affected, or the exaggerated, their manly directness and straightforward simplicity, in giving expression to the best thoughts and feelings of our country and time. The distinctive note is struck repeatedly,—in the work of such men as Saint-Gaudens, MacMonnies, Bartlett, Barnard, French, Potter, Borglum, Elwell, Grafly, Taft, Bitter, Partridge, Adams, and a score of others, as well as the many students who show exceptional promise.

We have noted in a preceding article the pioneer service rendered the development of a national spirit in our sculpture by Thomas Ball, in his monumental works, and John Rogers, in his portrayal of the homelier side of American life; and have also seen the earnest fostering of that development by the powerful example and steadfast devotion of J. Q. A. Ward. Of those whose successes have been won since the Centennial,



WYATT EATON

By Olin L. Warner. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York.

we must consider here Augustus Saint-Gaudens, pronounced by his fellow-artists our greatest sculptor, and two of his col-



'DIANA'

By Olin L. Warner. Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City.

eagues, Olin Warner and Daniel Chester French, who are equally typical, in different ways, of the brilliant advancement of the past fifteen years.

Of this trio, Mr. French has been written about at length by Mrs. Moore, in the October CHAUTAUQUAN, with excellent reproductions of his work. Without the force and fire of Mr. Saint-Gaudens, Mr. French displays in his art a severity and purity, combined with suavity and grace, that are peculiarly his own and his various portrait statues, his "Death and the Sculptor," his figure of the "Republic" and his Columbus quadriga for the Chicago World's Fair, are all permeated by the American spirit, and exponents of its finest qualities.

Olin Levi Warner, who died seven years ago, in the full maturity of his powers, was a man whom his country could ill afford to lose. He has been called "essentially

an American of the sterner breed"; and indeed his bent was toward the sober, quiet dignity of classic art. Yet, with that classic tendency, he had a temperamental instinct or modern characterization, a love of individuality, a strong sense of the beauty and charm to be found in character.

His twenty-sixth year (1870) found him, after a twelve-month of earnest study in Paris, acting as assistant to the sculptor Carpeaux, when occurred the fall of the Empire and the proclamation of the French republic. Joining the foreign legion, he remained in Paris during the terrible days of the siege and the succeeding horrors of the Commune, afterward resuming his studies.

Upon his return to America in 1872, there followed four years of disheartenment and lack of appreciation, until his work exhibited at the Centennial resulted in a commission for the "Twilight," which brought



ABRAHAM LINCOLN

By Augustus Saint-Gaudens. In Lincoln Park, Chicago.

him success. Twenty years were left him for the further expression of his genius; and among the productions of that time are his exquisite bust of Maud Morgan, the harpist, his beautiful fountain in Portland, Oregon, his fine doors for the Library of Congress, his many portrait busts and medallions (notably the characteristic profiles of his father and mother); and his statues of William Lloyd Garrison, and Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut. In the purely American inspiration of these two pieces of commemorative portraiture, the classic tendency disappears; they show Mr. Warner's wonderful modeling and his feeling for the monumental in art, but are wrought, as a critic has said, "on lines intellectual, imaginative, sympathetic and critical, as the country and the moment demanded."

Before the achievements of Augustus Saint-Gaudens and his effect upon the art of his country, the writer attempting, in a few paragraphs, to do justice to either stands almost at a loss. This man, with his penetrating imagination and magnificent grasp of essentials, his "pure love of truth, and all-absorbing passion for faithful service," is a mighty factor in the furtherance of all that is worthiest and most vital in American sculpture. Without the slightest effort at the formation of a "school," he is influencing a large circle of the younger men by an example more potent than years of exhortation.

The father of Mr. Saint-Gaudens was a Frenchman from the *arrondissement* of Saint-Gaudens, Haute-Garonne, in the Pyrenees. Born in Dublin (also his mother's birthplace), the little Augustus was brought to America in 1848, when he was six months old, and from that time till now has been a loyal New Yorker. Educated in the schools of that city, he studied drawing at the Cooper Institute and the Academy of Design, until, at nineteen, he went to France for three years in the *École des Beaux-Arts*. He left for Rome the year after Mr. Warner arrived in Paris and the following two years there saw the production of his first statue, "Hiawatha," for

Governor Morgan of New York. In 1872, he returned to New York, where, with occasional stays in Paris or Rome, he has been working ever since.

Mr. Saint-Gaudens is actively interested in the promotion of art. France has made him an officer of the Legion of Honor and a corresponding member of the Institute. At home he is a National Academician, a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the National Sculpture Society, the Architectural League, etc.; was instrumental in forming the Society of American artists (he and Mr. Warner being two of the five original members); and was one of the founders of that admirable influence in our growing art, the American Academy at Rome.

His first statue to attract universal attention, was that of Admiral Farragut, modeled in 1880 for Union Square, New York. It has been followed by a series of productions that have run the whole gamut of technical skill, including an exceptional mastery of low relief, and have touched the heights of intellectual and spiritual conception.

Looking back to his boyhood in this country, we find him getting an artistic education not unlike that of certain old-world boys before America was discovered. Most of the famous artists of the Italian Renaissance were early apprenticed to Florentine goldsmiths and gem-cutters, and young Saint-Gaudens, from thirteen to nineteen years of age, received the same sort of training from both stone- and shell-cameo cutters in New York. This during the daytime, his evenings being spent in drawing.

From that period on, he has been characterized by the "all-absorbing passion for faithful service," already alluded to. What a precious thing for any country to claim is a nature such as this,—which sets no limits to its labor in the determination to reach perfection! Mr. Saint-Gaudens works with the "passionate patience of genius," and the president of Harvard, in conferring the honorary degree of LL. D., speaks of him justly as "a sculptor whose art follows, but ennobles, nature, confers fame and lasting



WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN
By Augustus Saint-Gaudens. In New York City.

remembrance, and does not count the mortal years it takes to mold immortal forms."

The nation would owe him an overwhelming debt had he given us but one statue—that portrait of Abraham Lincoln which is our finest piece of monumental art. It is the first absolutely satisfactory Lincoln statue; for without in any way modifying his physical attributes, the sculptor has dominated them by an astounding revelation of the soul of the man, and suggested every phase of his remarkable character. A discriminating critic writes of it, "There is no memory more comforting to carry around Europe than the noble statue of Lincoln which adorns the park named for him in Chicago. In no continental school has work more elevated or more authoritative been done, in any style; and only one of the French masters, Dubois, has risen to the plane of Mr. Saint-Gaudens's fine impersonality."

Surely we need not despair of our country while such statues as this "rise in bronze above the daily paths of citizenship." And we may be justly proud that American sculpture today is characterized by honesty of execution, loftiness of purpose, dignity, simplicity, intellectual and imaginative force. It embodies the nation's attitude toward life, and deals with both fact and fancy from the standpoint of American ideas and ideals.

It is our blessed privilege, as a people, to draw forth, by our practical interest and intelligent demands, the best of which our sculptors are capable. Let us rejoice in their technical skill and creative power; and, above all, let us show them that appreciation and encouragement which is necessary to the very existence of a national art.

WORKS BY SAINT-GAUDENS AND WARNER

Saint-Gaudens: In New York City—the statue of Admiral Farragut in Madison Square (1880); the statue of Captain Robert R. Randall, founder of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island; the portrait relief of Dr. Henry W. Bellows in AllSouls' Church; the "Adoration of the Cross" in St. Thomas's Church; the "Diana" on the tower of Madison Square Garden; the statue of Peter Cooper, Cooper Union Park, Fourth avenue and the Bowery; the equestrian statue of General

Sherman, at Fifty-ninth street and Fifth avenue (1903); and other works in private hands, such as the Caryatides in the house of Cornelius Vanderbilt. In Boston—the Shaw Memorial, on the Common, opposite the State House (1897); the main facade of the Public Library; the Hollingsworth Memorial in the Museum of Fine Arts; the bust of Phillips Brooks, in Trinity Church (1903); decorations in same church, in connection with John Lafarge. In Chicago—the statue of Lincoln, in Lincoln Park (1887); equestrian statue of General Logan (1897); cast of "The Puritan" in the Art Institute. In Philadelphia—the Garfield monument; casts of "The Puritan" and the bust of General Sherman, in the Academy of Fine Arts.

"The Puritan" (ideal portrait of Deacon Samuel Chapin, a magistrate in Springfield, Mass., about 1652), Springfield, Mass. (1887); portrait relief of Dr. James McCosh, Princeton University; figure for the grave of Mrs. Henry Adams, Rock Creek Cemetery, Washington; angels in the cemetery at Garisons, New York; angels on the Smith Monument, at Newport; the Stevenson Memorial in St. Giles, Edinburgh. Also many portrait busts and medallions, and portraits in low relief; among the latter those of the children of Jacob H. Schiff and of Prescott Hall Butler, and others of Homer Saint-Gaudens, Violet Sargent, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Bastien Lepage, etc. His design for the colossal figure of "Art" in the rotunda of the Congressional Library was carried out by Tonetti Dozzi, his design for the medal commemorating the celebration in New York, in 1889, of the hundredth anniversary of the inauguration of George Washington as president of the United States, was modeled by Philip Martiny.

Warner: Statues of William Lloyd Garrison and General Devens, in Boston; statue of Governor Buckingham of Connecticut; fountain in Portland, Oregon (one of his finest works); fountain in Union Square, New York; bust of Mozart in Delaware Park, Buffalo, New York (1892); doors for the Library of Congress (one side representing "Imagination" and the other "Memory," the tympanum representing "Tradition"; cast of these doors in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, Philadelphia; colossal heads and decorative panels for the Long Island Historical Society, Brooklyn; five colossal heads in the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, Philadelphia; in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, are the busts of Maud Morgan, Alden Weir, Mrs. Olin Warner, Rosalie Olin Warner and John Inslay Blair; also the "Diana," and portrait medallions of the Reverend and Mrs. Levi Warner, parents of the sculptor, Wyatt Eaton, Thomas Fenton, and Colonel C. E. S. Wood. For the Columbian Exposition he made the souvenir coin and the sculpture on the New York State Building, as well as colossal heads of Michelangelo, Raphael, Titian, Velasquez and Rembrandt.

MAGAZINE ARTICLES

Saint-Gaudens—*Century Magazine* for November, 1887, and for June, 1897; *North American Review* for November, 1903.

Warner—*Century Magazine* for January, 1889; *Scribner's Magazine* for October, 1896.

French—*New England Magazine* for May, 1897; *Century Magazine* for April, 1900; *Magazine of Art* for May, 1901.

Stories of American Promotion and Daring

RUFUS PUTNAM: THE FATHER OF OHIO

BY ARCHER BUTLER HULBERT

Author of "Historic Highways of America."



VER the beginning of great movements, whether social or political, there often hangs a cloud of obscurity. No event of equal importance in our history is more clear than the founding and first settlement of the territory northwest of the Ohio River, from which the five imperial commonwealths of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin sprang. It occurred at that crucial moment when Washington was calling upon Virginia and all the colonies to seize the West and the hope it offered when the West was another name for opportunity to the spent colonies at the close of the Revolutionary struggle.

The hero of the movement, General Rufus Putnam, was one of those plain, sturdy noblemen whom it is a delight to honor. Born at Sutton, Massachusetts, on the 9th of April, 1738, he was six years younger than Washington, who always honored him. With little education, save that gained from a few books bought with pennies earned by blacking boots and running errands for guests at his illiterate stepfather's inn, he became a self-made man of the best type—the man who seizes every advantage from book and friend to reach a high plane and scan a wider horizon. The Old French War was the training school for the Revolutionary conflict, and here, with Gates and Mercer and

Washington, St. Clair, Wayne, Gladwin and Gibson, Rufus Putnam learned to love his country as only those can who have been willing to risk and wreck their all in her behalf.

Then came the Revolution. In the first act of the glorious yet pitiful drama, Rufus Putnam stands out conspicuously; for "we take no leaf from the pure chaplet of Washington's fame," affirmed Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, "when we say that the success of the first great military operation of the Revolution was due to Rufus Putnam." Here, with his fascines and chandeliers, Putnam triumphantly solved the vexing problem of how to drive Lord Howe out of Boston. His later solid achievements during the war made him, in Washington's estimation, the best engineer in the army, whether French or American, and "to be a great engineer with only such advantages of education as Rufus Putnam enjoyed, is to be a man of consummate genius." A sober, brave man of genius was required to lead to a successful issue the great work to which Rufus Putnam was now providentially called.

The vast territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi came into the possession of the United States at the close of the Revolution. Then it was made possible for congress to grant the bounty lands promised to soldiers at the beginning of the

This is the fifth paper of a series of nine articles on "American Promotion and Daring." Some of the papers in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, are as follows:

Washington: The Pioneer Investor (September).

Washington: The Promoter and Prophet (October).

David Zetsberger: Hero of the American Black Forest (November).

Richard Henderson: The Founder of Transylvania (December).

Rufus Putnam: The Father of Ohio (January).

Henry Clay: The Promoter of the National Road (February).

war, and likewise to redeem its worthless script in western lands. This a grateful government was willing to do, but the question was vast and difficult. If occupied, the territory must be governed. Few more serious problems faced the young republic.

The question was practically solved by two men, Rufus Putnam and that noble clergyman, Manesseh Cutler, pastor of the Congregational church at Ipswich, Massachusetts. Through Putnam a large body of officers and men had petitioned congress urgently for western land: "Ten years ago you promised bounties in lands," had been Putnam's appeal to congress through General Washington; "we have faithfully performed our duty, as history will record. We come to you now and ask that, in redemption of your promise, you give us homes in that western wilderness. We will hew down the forests, and therein erect temples to the living God, raise and educate our children to serve and love and honor the nation for which their fathers fought, cultivate farms, build towns and cities, and make that wilderness the pride and glory of the nation." The Ohio Company of Associates was organized at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern, in Boston, March 1, 1786, by the election of Rufus Putnam, chairman, and Winthrop Sargent, secretary. As the agent of this organization, Dr. Cutler hastened to New York while the famous Ordinance of 1787 was pending. This instrument had been before congress for three years, but was passed within twelve days after this hero-preacher and skilled diplomat came to New York. The Ordinance organized, from lands ceded to the general government by the several states, the magnificent tract known as the Territory Northwest of the River Ohio. The delay had been caused by the hazard of erecting a great territory to be protected at heavy expense without having it occupied by a considerable number of worthy citizens. The Ohio Company of Associates had offered to take a million and a half acres. This was unsatisfactory to the delegates in

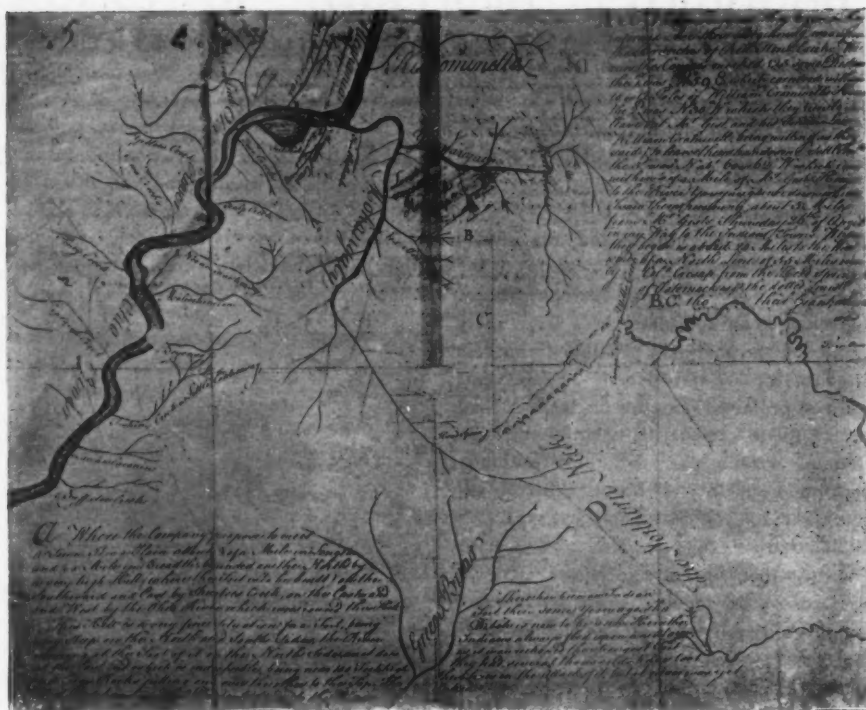
congress. It was a mere clearing in all that vast tract stretching from the Alleghany to the Wisconsin. Dr. Cutler hastened to New York to reconcile the parties interested.

The situation was prophetically unique. The Northwest Territory could not be organized safely without the very band of colonizers which Cutler represented and of which Putnam was the leader. On the other hand, the Ohio Company could not secure western land without being assured



RUFUS PUTNAM
"The Father of Ohio."

that it was to be an integral part of the country for which they had fought; "all we ask is that it shall be consecrated to us and our children forever," read Putnam's appeal, "with the blessing of that Declaration which, proclaimed to the world, and sustained by our arms, established as self-evident that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that to secure these ends governments are instituted among men; deriving their just power from the consent of the governed." Thus the famed Ordinance and the Ohio Company's purchase went



MAP SHOWING LANDS OF THE EARLIEST OHIO COMPANY, 1749

Original in the British Museum.

hand in hand; each was impossible without the other. In order to realize the hope of his clients on the one hand, and satisfy the demands of the delegates in congress on the other, Dr. Cutler added to the grant of the Ohio Company an additional one of three and a half million acres for a Scioto Company. Thus, by a stupendous speculation (so unhappy in its result though compromising in no way the Ohio Company or its agents) and by shrewdly, though without dissimulation, making known his determination to buy land privately from one of the individual states if congress would not now come to terms, Dr. Cutler won a signal victory. The Ordinance of 1787 was passed, corrected to the very letter of his own amendments, and the United States entered into the largest private contract it had ever made.

With the passing of the Ordinance and the signing of the indentured agreement

for the Ohio Company by Cutler and Sergeant on the 27th of October of that most memorable year in our documentary history, a new era of western history dawned. Up to that moment there had been only illegal settlements between the Ohio River and the Great Lakes—excepting the grants of land made to David Zeisberger's Moravians on the Tuscarawas. On numerous occasions troops had been sent from Pittsburg (Fort Pitt) to drive away from the northern side of the Ohio settlers who had "squatted" on the Seven Ranges congress had caused to be surveyed westward from the Pennsylvania line. It being difficult to reach these squatters from Pittsburg, Fort Harmar was erected at the mouth of the Muskingum, in 1785, where troops were kept to drive off intruders, protect the surveyors and keep the Indians in awe. The Ohio Company's purchase extended from the seventh through the seventeenth range,

running northward far enough to include the necessary amount of territory. It was natural, then, that the capital of the new colony should be located at the mouth of the Muskingum, under the guns of the fort.

The New Englanders who formed the Ohio Company were not less determined in their venture than were the North Carolinians who formed the Transylvania Company thirteen years before; and, though the founders of Marietta, Ohio, ran no such risk as did the founders of Boonesborough, Kentucky, we of today can have no just appreciation of the toil and the wearing years which these founders of the Old Northwest now faced. Yet danger and fear were no novelty to them. How fitting it was that these men who first entered the portals of the Northwest bearing in their hands the precious Ordinance and guided by the very star of empire, should have been in part the heroes of the two wars which saved this land from its enemies. One cannot look unmoved upon that body of travelers who met, at daybreak, December 6, 1787, before Dr. Cutler's home at Ipswich, to receive his blessing before starting. Theirs was no idle ambition. No Moravian or Jesuit with beads and rosary ever faced the western wilderness with a fairer purpose. In Kentucky the Virginians had gained and were holding with powerful grasp the fair lands of Ken-ta-kee; elsewhere the Black Forest loomed dark and foreboding. Could the New Englanders do equally well?

Their earnestness was a prophecy of their great success. In December the first party of carpenters and boat builders, under Major Haffield White, started on the westward journey, and in January, 1788, the remainder of that brave vanguard, under Colonel Ebenezer Sprout and General Rufus Putnam, followed. These were the forty-eight "Founders of Ohio." The rigors of a northern winter made the long journey over Forbes's, or the Pennsylvania Road, a most exhaustive experience. This road through Lancaster, Carlisle, Shippensburg and Bedford was from this time on a connecting

link between New England and Ohio. It was a rough gorge of a road plowed deep by the heavy wheels of many an army wagon. Near Bedford, Pennsylvania, the road forked; the northern fork ran on to Pittsburg; the southern struck off southwestwardly to the Youghiogheny River and the Lower Ohio. This branch the New England caravan followed to Sumrill's Ferry on the Youghiogheny, the present West Newton, Pennsylvania. Here Putnam planned to build a rude flotilla and descend the Youghiogheny, Monongahela and Ohio to Fort Harmar. The severe winter prevented immediate building of this fleet, but by April all was in readiness. The main boat was a covered galley, forty-five feet long, which was most appropriately named the *Adventure Galley*. The heavy baggage was carried on a flat-boat and a large canoe.

It did not argue that the New Englanders



REV. MANASSEH CUTLER

Hero-preacher and skilled diplomat, whose influence in the passing of the Ordinance of 1787 was momentous.

on the Ohio could hold their ground simply because the Kentucky movement had been, for over a decade, such a marvelous suc-

cess. Its very success was the chief menace of the Kentucky problem. The eyes of five thousand Indians were fastened there, for from Kentucky had come army after army driving the savages northward out of the valleys of the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami rivers, until now they hovered about the western extremity of Lake Erie.



OFFICE OF PUTNAM'S OHIO COMPANY

It was built in 1788, and is the oldest building standing in Ohio.

By a treaty signed at Fort McIntosh in 1786, the Indians had sold to the United States practically all of Eastern and Southern Ohio. And so the settlement at the mouth of the Muskingum at this critical moment was in every sense a test settlement. There was a chance that the savages would forget the Kentuckians, who had driven them back to the lakes and made possible the Ohio Company settlement, and turn upon the New Englanders themselves who now landed at the mouth of the Muskingum on the 7th of April, 1788, and began their home-building on the opposite bank of the Muskingum from Fort Harmar.

Here sprang up the rude pioneer settlement which was to be, for more than a year, the capital of the great new territory—forever the historic portal of the Old Northwest. These Revolutionary soldiers under Putnam combined the two names Marie Antoinette, and named their capital Marietta in memory of the faithfulness of Frenchmen and France to the patriot cause. Here arose the stately forest-castle, the Campus Martius, and near it was built the office of the Ohio Company where General Putnam carried on in behalf of the Ohio Company the important business of the settlement.

In July, 1788, Governor St. Clair arrived, and with imposing ceremony the great territory was formally established and its governor inaugurated.

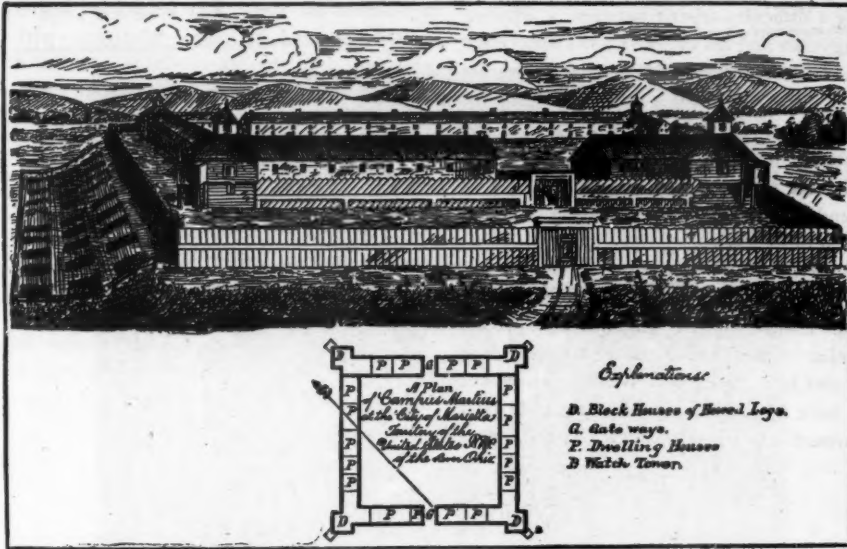
Putnam's brave dream had come true. The best blood and brain of New England were now on the Ohio to shape forever the Old Northwest and the great states to be made from it. The soldiers were receiving the promised bounties, and an almost worthless half a million dollars had been redeemed in lands worth many millions. The scheme of colonization which was but a moment before a thing of words and paper became a living, moving influence of immense power. A New England on the Ohio arose full-armed from the specifications of the great Ordinance and the daring confidence of Rufus Putnam and his colony. South of the Ohio the miserable Virginia system of land ownership, by tomahawk claim, was in force from the Monongahela to the Tennessee; north of the Ohio the New England township system prevailed. South of the Ohio slavery was permitted and encouraged; to the northward throughout the wide empire included within the Ordinance slavery was forever excluded. Two more fundamental differences could not have existed. And to these might be added the encouragement given by the



FORT HARMAR, 1785

Under whose guns the founders of Ohio landed on April 7, 1788.

Ordinance to religion and education. The coming of the Ohio Company to Marietta meant many things to many men, but the one great fundamental fact is of most importance: *The founding of Marietta by*



THE CAMPUS MARTIUS

The forest castle of the Ohio pioneers at Marietta, Ohio.

Rufus Putnam made possible the Ordinance of 1787—of which Daniel Webster said: "I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of more distinct, marked and lasting character."

The heroic movement which has justly given Rufus Putnam the title "Father of Ohio" has been one of the marvelous successes of the first century of our national expansion. Three other settlements were made on the Ohio in 1788 near Cincinnati by sons of New Jersey. Within ten years Connecticut sent a brave squad of men through the wilderness of New York to found Cleveland; Virginia sent of her brain and blood to found one of the most important settlements in Ohio in the fair Scioto Valley. These four settlements, before 1800, in the Black Forest of Ohio were typically cosmopolitan and had a significant mission in forming, so far west as Lake Erie and so far south as the Lower Ohio, the cosmopolitan American state par excellence.

But of all these early promoters—Symmes, Cleveland, Massie and Putnam—the last is the most lovable, and the movement he

led the most significant and interesting. Our subject is so large in all its leading features that the personality of Putnam can only be touched upon. As manager for the Ohio Company a thousand affairs of both great and trifling moment were a part of his tiresome routine. Yet the heart of the colony's leader was warm to the lowliest servant. Even many a tired voyager descending the Ohio had cause to know that the founder of Marietta was as good as a whole nation knew he was brave. In matters concerning the founding of the "Old Two-Horn"—the first church in the Old Northwest—and in the organizing of the little academy in the block-house of the fort, to which Marietta College proudly traces her founding, the private formative influence of Putnam is seen at clear advantage. Noble in great crisis, he was noble still in the lesser wearing duties of that pioneer colony of which he was the hope and mainstay. Now, called upon by Washington to make the long journey, in the dark days of 1792 after St. Clair's terrible defeat, to represent the United States in a treaty with the Illinois Indians on the Wabash; again, with sweet earnestness, set-

ting a difficulty arising between a tipling clergyman and his church; now, with absolute fairness and generosity, criticizing his brave but high-strung governor for actions which he regarded as too arbitrary, the character of Rufus Putnam appeals more and more as a remarkable example of that splendid simplicity which is the proof and crown of greatness.

A yellow manuscript in Washington's handwriting is preserved at the New York State Library, which contains his private opinion of the Revolutionary officers. It is the sort of a paper that Washington would not have left for the public to read, as it expresses an "inside" view. Relatives of

a number of these Revolutionary heroes would not read its simple sentences with pleasure, but the descendants of Rufus Putnam may remember it with pride; Putnam had not been accused of securing certificates from his soldiers by improper means; he was not, like Wayne, "open to flattery—vain—"; the reeking odor of a whiskey flask was not suggested by his name. On the other hand, Washington said of him that he "possesses a strong mind and is a discreet man."

Considering the nature and purpose of this high encomium, it is not less than a hearty "Well done" to a good and faithful servant.

GOD'S HOUSE

BY EDMUND VANCE COOKE

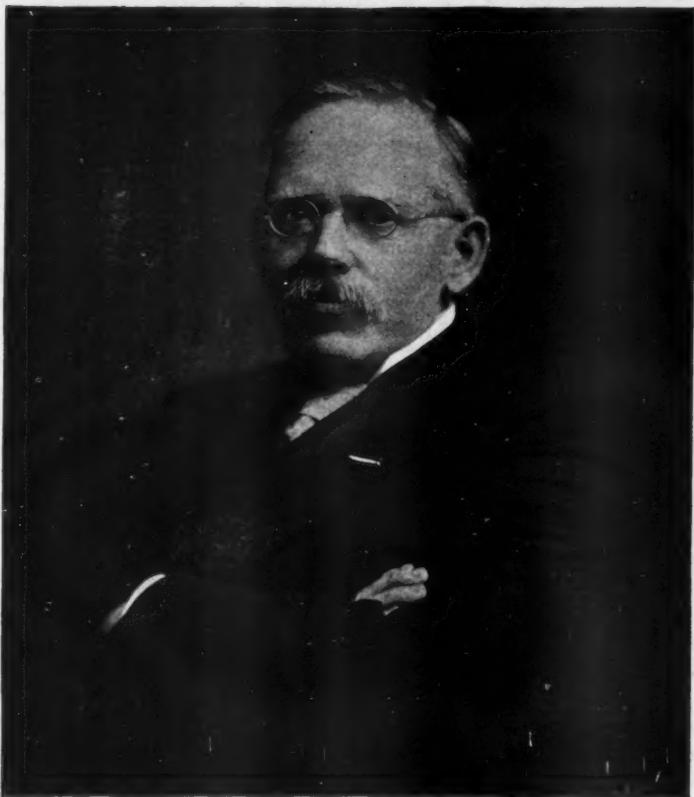
Troubled with cares of day, I sought to sleep.
 "The world is all a skein, a net, a snare;
 No meaning and no portent, no design.
 See how the lines are tangled everywhere,
 Like some great microcosmic spider-web
 Spun by the Omnipotent Insect men call God.
 He meant it for a web, no doubt," I thought,
 "Then, in the fashioning of us, forgot
 And gave us flies' wings, lacking spiders' feet,
 So that which was a web becomes a snare."

And then I dreamed and thought my toiling brain
 Also became a snare and fly-thoughts buzzed
 And buzzed, but made no senseful sound.
 And then I heard a speech, but not a voice,
 Which seemed to fill my being with its might,
 "Behold! some of the rafters of God's House
 Run ever faithful to their parallels."

The cobweb grew to grandeur. I discerned
 Full many a line I had not seen before
 Which helped to make completeness. Here was one
 Called Peace which ran its parallel with Peace,
 And here were some called Kindness, Beauty, Truth,
 And more which had been names to me, but now
 I saw wherever one was laid there came
 Its fellow, keeping way with it, until
 (Alas, that there should ever be "until!")
 Some beam of Wrong or Wrath, Deceit or Hate,
 Shot at a tangent down the parallels
 And broke them rudely. Still they re-began,
 Though at another angle.

Then I thought
 "Perhaps this re-beginning is design.
 If parallels ran ever on and on
 Where would there be a meeting or an end?
 May it not be these ugly beams become
 The means to turn the rafters in their course
 Towards the completion of a perfect dome
 And what appeared disjunctive is a means
 That all may be conjoined and we shall know
 That all the rafters of God's House are joined
 And ever faithful to their parallels.

Modern American Idealists



JACOB AUGUST RIIS

"The most useful citizen of New York," as a recent magazine writer has called Mr. Jacob A. Riis, is a Dane, born in the stirring times of German invasion of Denmark, in the middle years of the past century. Journalist, author, lecturer, social reformer and public-spirited citizen generally, Mr. Riis is a fine example of "Modern American Idealists." In his early manhood, he emigrated to New York, and while learning the language worked at the most menial tasks. His journalistic career began when he became police reporter on the *New York Sun*. In this capacity he acquired an intimate detailed knowledge of the life of the poor on the lower east and west sides, and this experience and knowledge he has woven into several fascinating books, among them "How the Other Half Lives," "The Children of the Poor," "Nibsy's Christmas," "Out of Mulberry Street," "A Ten Years' War," "The Battle With The Slum" and "The Peril and the Preservation of the Home." "The Making of an American," the story of his own life, is a fascinating history of the conversion of a raw Danish emigrant into the cultured American journalist. Mr. Riis has been active in the small parks and playground movement and in the tenement house and school reform movement in New York. He has been secretary of the New York Small Parks Commission and an executive officer of the Good Government Clubs since 1896. He has written many magazine articles on social and economic topics, all of them being faithful recounts of experiences. To those who have asked if they are made-up stories, he says, "Let me say that they are not. And I am mighty glad they are not. I would not have missed being in it all for anything."

The Civic Renaissance

METROPOLITAN BOSTON

BY CHARLES ZUEBLIN

University of Chicago, Past President American League for Civic Improvement.



THE spectacular examples of the attempts to secure concerted action in the realization of a common plan in city making are those of Boston, New York, Harrisburg and Washington, which will be considered in this and the three succeeding articles.

By one of those coincidences which mark the crystallization into material results of ideas which have been in common circulation, the Metropolitan Park Commission, of Boston, was appointed in the same year that the World's Fair of Chicago was exercising its beneficent influence in the demonstration of the value of a comprehensive plan. The following year the Metropolitan Transit Commission was created. The metropolitan park and transit systems represented problems more complicated in several respects than those solved by the World's Fair. They were applied not to one community but to many, were applied permanently instead of temporarily, and were but the extension of a movement for municipal coöperation which had already taken form in the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission. The sewerage and transit commissions were born of necessity, but the park system was the result of an inspiration. All three, as well as the subsequent Metropolitan Water Commission, mark a significant step in advance in the recognition of the value of holding before the modern municipality a great and even remote ideal, which shall serve, however, in the guidance of the mu-

nicipal authorities in minor and immediate details.

The Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, a body appointed by the governor of Massachusetts, was a product of the peculiar conditions of Boston and its suburbs which have perpetuated the independent government of the towns about Boston because of the strong local spirit in the traditional town organization. Absorption has taken place in the case of the nearer communities which were necessarily and inevitably integral parts of the Boston district. But the outlying towns, separated by natural barriers, or strong enough to be self-sufficient, like Cambridge and Brookline, have clung with tenacity and pride to their independent municipal governments. That they should feel a superiority to Boston, based upon actual excellence in municipal administration, makes the metropolitan organization all the more significant. It is a compromise of local and central governmental authority in the interest of coöperation.

The population of these towns has grown at a more rapid rate than that of Boston, while the entire urban community has increased so rapidly in population in the last two decades that questions of sewage disposal and water supply have grown difficult in an accelerating ratio. Like all the other large cities of the world, Boston's outer zone has increased at a rate far beyond that of the old city. It is quite possible, and perhaps desirable, to satisfy the local

This is the fifth of a series of nine articles on "The Civic Renaissance." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The New Civic Spirit (September).
The Training of the Citizen (October).
The Making of the City (November).
"The White City" and After (December).
Metropolitan Boston (January).

Greater New York (February).
The Harrisburg Plan (March).
Washington, Old and New (April).
The Return to Nature (May).

needs of street paving and cleaning, schools and libraries, and to some extent recreative institutions by local effort, but the wants which are common to the district and are dependent upon topographical and geographical conditions become impossible of local solution in some of the less favorably situated communities. In any case a common satisfaction of the public needs is economical, even for the more fortunate towns, because of the uniform difficulties of the problems and the greater power derived from coöperation. This is the compensation enjoyed by the great city of today with its complicated tasks—that with the increasing magnitude of public problems comes an added power of solution, both pecuniary and scientific.

It was appropriate, therefore, that the plans of municipal co-operation which have proved so successful in Boston should originate in the necessity for a better system for the disposal of sewage. The streams which abound in the metropolitan district have both utilitarian and esthetic values of growing importance on account of the annual additions to the population. The only completely successful method of protecting them is by a united effort of the inhabitants of the whole district in the prevention of pollution. The recommendation for a metropolitan sewerage system came in 1887 from the Massachusetts Board of Health, a fact which may have determined the character of the organization of this and subsequent metropolitan commissions. The plan of creating state boards, while it has been superior to the unrelated efforts of the individual communities, has not proved entirely acceptable. The feeling prevailing among these communities, with a long and successful experience in local self-government, tends to the belief that frequent appeals to the legislature for the solution of local problems is undesirable. But no adequate method has been suggested as yet for the organization of independent municipal authorities for the conduct of the affairs of the entire metropolitan district.

The State Board of Health reported its

plan for the treatment of the sewage of the Boston district in 1889, and the same year the Board of Metropolitan Sewerage Commissioners was created. Within the next ten years the main features of this great project were accomplished. Three related systems of sewers for the collection of the sewage of the district connect with two outfalls into the waters of the Atlantic Ocean, providing for the needs of twenty-two cities and towns. The three systems follow the valleys of three rivers of this great urban community—the Mystic on the north, the Neponset on the south, and the chief river of the region, the Charles, in the intermediate area. The Mystic and Charles river systems were constructed simultaneously, but the latter was completed by 1891, it being only eight miles in length, whereas the former, known as the North Metropolitan System, embracing all of the territory north of the Charles River and having a total length of nearly fifty miles, requiring the operation of four pumping plants, was not completed until 1896. In that year the construction of the Neponset Valley system was begun, which was put in operation over its total length of eleven miles in 1898. The total cost of these great public improvements, including the surmounting of many engineering and legal difficulties in the thickly settled districts, was less than \$7,000,000. When it is remembered that provision is thus made not only for the population of one million included in the towns of metropolitan Boston, but that connections can easily be made for the increasing population of subsequent years, and that the area is as great as that of the city of Chicago, this expenditure seems small for an adequate system of sewage disposal, in comparison with the thirty-five or forty millions Chicago has put into its drainage canal, with millions yet to be added before the problem will be solved as successfully as it is done in Boston.

The idea of a comprehensive treatment of the problems of an urban district continued to grow in favor with this population of the metropolitan area until it took form in the



• MAIN ENTRANCE, UNION STATION, BOSTON

appointment of the Rapid Transit Commission in 1891, the Metropolitan Park Commission in 1892, and the Metropolitan Water Commission in 1895. The first commissions dealing with the questions of parks and rapid transit were purely for purposes of investigation, the commissions having the authority for the execution of these plans being appointed in 1893 and 1894 respectively. The investigations of the Rapid Transit Commission not only resulted in the co-ordination of all the transportation facilities of Boston and suburbs, but revealed the conditions of the population and the character of the topography which was of inestimable value in dealing with the subsequent metropolitan problems. The inquiries of the commission covered the growth of the urban population in the past and its probable growth in the future, the harbor facilities, railway terminals, sur-

face, underground and overhead rapid transit. The report was a model of scientific vision and accuracy and naturally suggested that with a solution of the transportation problems the meeting of other communal wants would be made easier. The congestion which was revealed in the surface cars of Tremont street and the lack of co-ordination of the steam and electric lines bore testimony to the fact that the population was outgrowing the facilities for living.

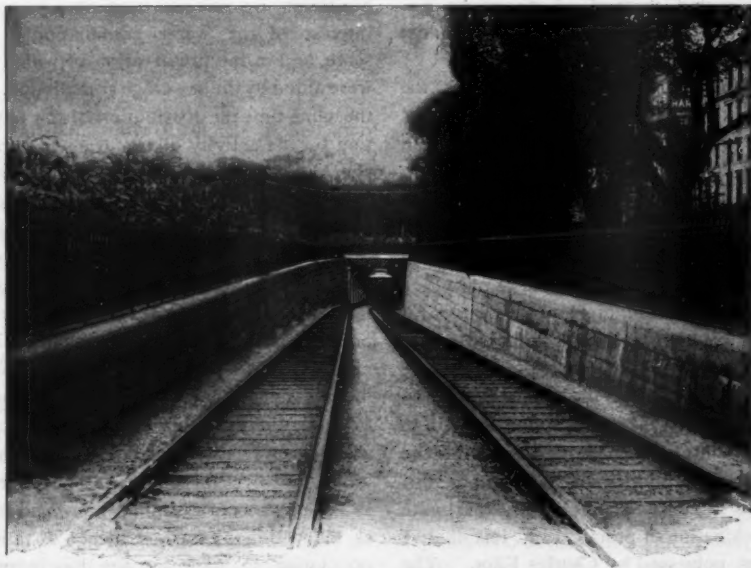
The Rapid Transit Commission performed not only an economic but a sociological function. It convinced the dreamers as well as the practical men that the life of Boston was metropolitan. It had come to be a fact of seemingly prophetic significance that Boston's traffic doubled every decade. The steam railways had reached the limit of capacity in suburban service, and while the

electric lines were extended into the outlying districts their increasing patronage only served to intensify the congestion in the narrow, tortuous thoroughfares of Boston. Rapid transit was a misnomer when the multitudes brought within the city limits by improved steam and electric facilities found these same facilities defeating their own ends by unsatisfactory termini. The Transit Commission provided for the co-ordination of the steam railways into two terminals, connected with each other and with the business district by improved surface lines and an elevated road. To aid these connections and at the same time unify the trolley lines from all parts of the metropolitan district, while relieving rather than adding to the congestion of the down town streets, the municipal subway was devised. Not only was this the first American attempt at underground urban transportation, but it was unlike any of the European subways in that its aim was not to provide rapid transit by tunnel but to focus the existing surface lines in the business area, besides relieving from street railway tracks the chief business thoroughfare, Tre-

mont street. The subway was only a mile and a half in extent, but it served, within one year of its opening, the needs of one out of four of the patrons of the electric railways.

When the elevated railway was added to the equipment of Boston's transit system the subway became severely taxed. Meanwhile there had been such an increase of traffic that, to relieve the congestion of Washington street, the railway company which leased the subway from the city proposed that tracks be again laid in Tremont street and that it be given permission to build another subway. Happily the education of the citizens by experience had proceeded so far that, in spite of the underhanded methods of the West End Railway Company, the public insisted that municipal ownership which had proved so successful in the first subway be applied to the second, and that the beauty of Tremont street be undisturbed.

With the addition of the new subway and the East Boston tunnel further steps will have been taken in the solution of the traction problem in Boston, but the task is never-ending. The growth of population



PARK ENTRANCE TO SUBWAY, BOSTON



COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

inevitably keeps ahead of the provisions for transportation. Nevertheless, Boston has established some principles of great value to other communities: the municipal ownership of subways, the removal of street car tracks from the main business streets, the substitution of through trolley routes from every portion of the city to every other for the antiquated method of downtown terminals, and the co-ordination of the chief lines by a system of universal transfers.

The forces which made possible the metropolitan park system of Boston were the success of the activities of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, the establishment of the Massachusetts Trustees of Public Reservations, the revelations of the census of 1900 and statistics of the Rapid Transit Commission, the growing sense of unity due to the subordination of local differences for the sake of metropolitan advantages, and the vision of Sylvester Baxter and Charles Eliot. It is not often that such a successful administrative plan can be applied to material conditions so promising, under the guidance of a municipal statesman as far-seeing as Baxter and a technical expert with the combination of practical and imaginative qualities possessed by Charles Eliot. The plan of organization had been perfected,

the men to execute it were available, and the topography was ideal in its possibilities. The conditions were made still more auspicious by the fact that the metropolitan organization of sewage disposal, rapid transit and water supply directly facilitated the work of park extension. Some of the most notable areas to be reserved were those bordering on streams that it was to the interest of the water commission to preserve, and in the preservation of which they were aided by the sewerage commission. At the same time the distribution of the population by the activity of the transit commission made a larger area available.

The United States census of 1880 was able to credit Boston with but 106 acres of park space for a population of 363,000, or one acre for each 3,424 inhabitants. Metropolitan Boston today, with a population of a million, rejoices in the most extensive park system in the country, including not fewer than 17,000 acres, twice as many as New York with a larger area and over three times as many inhabitants, and five times as great a park acreage as Chicago, with a similar area and twice as many inhabitants. Chicago's ratio of population to park acreage has increased from 281 in 1880 to 571 in 1903, Boston



BEACON STREET MALL, THE COMMON, BOSTON

has reduced the number of people to each acre from 3,424 in 1880 to 58.

This greatest of municipal accomplishments of the decade is largely due to the imagination, the enthusiasm and the persistence of one man, Charles Eliot, in suggesting the organization of the Trustees of Public Reservations. He wrote a letter to *Garden and Forest* (February 22, 1890), in which he said:

"Within ten miles of the State House there still remain several bits of scenery which possess uncommon beauty and more than usual refreshing power. . . . The end to be held in view in securing reservations of this class is wholly different from that which should guide the state commission already suggested, and the writer believes this different end might better be attained by an incorporated association, composed of citizens of all the Boston towns, and empowered by the state to hold small and well distributed parcels of land free of taxes, just as the public library holds books, and the art museum pictures for the use and the enjoyment of the public. . . ."

With amazing rapidity the idea grew in popular favor, the legislature authorized the preliminary investigation commission, the surveys were completed, the lands acquired,

and, within a decade, not only the broad plans but the chief details had been more than realized. On October 6, 1892, Charles Eliot wrote:

"As I conceive it the scientific 'park system' for a district such as ours would include (1) spaces on the ocean front, (2) as much as possible of the shores and islands of the bay, (3) the courses of the larger tidal estuaries, . . . (4) two or three larger areas of wild forest on the outer rim of the inhabited area, (5) numerous small squares, playgrounds, and parks in the midst of the dense populations."

To the general principles thus laid down, Charles Eliot added specific suggestions, as landscape architect of the Metropolitan Park Commission. His proposals included the acquisition of five miles of ocean frontage, both banks of the Neponset, Charles and Mystic rivers within the district (as far as they had not already been appropriated for commercial purposes), the Middlesex Fells on the north, Stony Brook Reservation on the West, and the Blue Hills on the south. These, together with the connecting boulevards and the Lynn Woods on the north, the property of the city of Lynn, would make a girdle of parks and parkways

about Boston. Within seven years, by the expenditure of ten million dollars, these areas, to the extent of 10,000 acres, had all been added to the pleasure grounds of the Boston metropolitan district. They include, in the river reservations, the most extensive inland boating privileges enjoyed by any American community; in the 5,000 acres of the Blue Hills, the highest point of land within view of the Atlantic Ocean, from Maine to Florida, and the largest municipal pleasure ground in America; and in Revere Beach, the greatest public bathing facilities in the United States.

These metropolitan parks have not precluded the establishment of parks and playgrounds by the local communities. Boston possesses the athletic fields, beautiful drives and sylvan retreats of Franklin Park, and the playgrounds of Copp's Hill, Wood Island, and the Charlesbank, as well as the historic Common and Public Garden, the most centrally located of American open spaces. Cambridge has undertaken extensive river front improvements; Lynn continues to enlarge its woods; and other suburbs testify by local expenditures that their treasures and enthusiasm are not exhausted by the labors of the Metropolitan Park Commission.

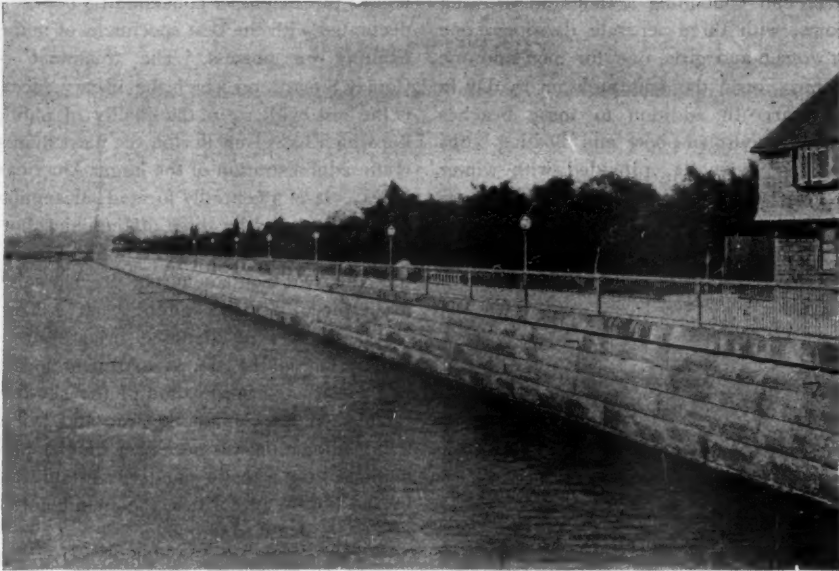
The provision of a metropolitan water supply was no less significant than the other co-operative accomplishments of the Boston district. Its importance was twofold; it gave further illustration of the possibility of realizing a comprehensive plan, and it facilitated the work of the other commissions. According to the Massachusetts Board of Health: "The average daily consumption of water in the metropolitan district for the year 1894 was 79,045,000 gallons, the average daily capacity of the sources now in existence for the supply of this district is only 83,700,000 gallons; that is to say the average supply is only 4,655,000 in excess of the actual needs."

The supply was not only near exhaustion, but the population was rapidly growing. It was necessary for the authorities to anticipate not only the growth of those cities

which found it immediately convenient to co-operate with the commission, but also the needs of Cambridge, Brookline and some minor cities which felt satisfied with their local supplies, but which would inevitably find advantage in drawing from the metropolitan sources. It was necessary, therefore, to secure a water-shed which would supply the needs of a population of from one to two millions for a decade or two, with a possibility of extending the facilities as the needs became greater. Looking far into the future and considering the desirability of securing uncontaminated sources of supply, removing the necessity of filtration, the board of health recommended the extension of the Nashua, Sudbury and Cochituate systems by the construction of a great reservoir having a capacity of 63,000,000,000 gallons, which would make a total supply of 173,000,000 gallons a day, and thus double the capacity of the existing sources in the metropolitan district.

The Board of Health has so well anticipated the needs of the district and the character of the supply that even those towns which had been quite content with their local systems are uniting with the metropolitan district. Thus the Massachusetts metropolis secures not only an admirable supply of water in sufficient quantities for the needs of its growing population for many years to come, but in the protection of the contributing streams provides for the enjoyment of the population some of the most beautiful watercourses in the country.

One has not exhausted the accomplishments of metropolitan Boston in speaking of those services which are performed co-operatively for the benefit of the entire district. The people of the metropolitan area share the benefits which come from an enlightened public spirit, making a comparison of public institutions easy and facilitating the borrowing of ideas. Thus the excellent school system of Brookline exerts a beneficial influence on the schools of Boston, which have also profited by the initiative taken by Brookline in the establishment of children's playgrounds in 1872,



ALONG THE CHARLESBANK, BOSTON

and a public bath-house in 1895. The first proposal for a vacation school was at Cambridge in 1872. In the words of the report of the Board of Education: "For two months in the summer the schools are closed; the children who are taken into the country profit by the vacation, but it is a time of idleness, even of crime, with many who are left to roam the streets. Our system seems to need vacation schools in which the hours and method of study should be adapted to the season." The first vacation school in Massachusetts and the second in the United States was established in Newton in 1888, and again Cambridge contributed to the progressive affairs of the metropolitan area, when, in 1900, there was secured from the city council an appropriation of two thousand dollars for the maintenance of the vacation schools. Boston has profited by these experiences and now provides a municipal subsidy for vacation schools. In the architecture and decoration of public school buildings, and in the treatment of their grounds Boston has also been the beneficiary of the suburban districts. All of these, as well as many other forces, have found subse-

quent expression in Boston, where they are enjoyed not only by the local inhabitants but are available for the suburbanites as well.

Boston now has under the supervision of its unique Bath Department public baths and gymnasiums, including the most extensive summer provision of any city in the country. In the report for 1901-02 the bath trustees say:

"The Institutions Registration Department of the city has shown that, during the past ten years, there has been a decrease in the number of juvenile arrests of from twelve to twenty per cent. The report ascribes this marked change in a considerable degree to the manifold efforts which are made throughout the city to turn youthful energy and spirits into healthful channels. It cannot be doubted that the most important agency in this direction is the work done by this department through the various bathing beaches, floating baths, playgrounds, the Dover street bath-house, open for use all the year round, and the gymnasias with their systematic class work lasting throughout the winter season."

The equipment of the Bath Department includes three great bathing beaches, that at L street stretching for 900 feet along the

beach and containing a thousand dressing rooms, with three separate divisions, one for women and girls, one for men and one for boys, open day and night every day in the year. In addition to these beaches there are fourteen pools and floating baths and five gymnasia, provided with winter bathing facilities, besides the large Dover



AGASSIZ BRIDGE, BACK BAY FENS, BOSTON
Illustrating the redemption of a marsh.

street bath-house. The patronage of all these institutions reached last year a total of over two and a half million men, women and children.

It is not surprising that a community which has solved so many local problems well should have been a pioneer in many other directions in the extension of public advantages. The citizens of Boston enjoy an exceptionally well administered system of compulsory education, including excellent parental schools. While the methods of teaching still suffer from the incubus of New England tradition the equipment of schools compares favorably with the best schools elsewhere. Several schoolhouses are now provided with gymnasia and bathing facilities; the decorations of the buildings and the cultivation of the grounds receive increasing attention; playgrounds are in general use; and this last summer the number of school gardens had grown to twenty.

It will not be forgotten that Boston possesses the chief American municipal library nor that the magnificent building which

houses this extensive collection of books is decorated with the best specimens of mural painting we possess. The treatment of Copley Square, on which the library faces, is the best evidence of the quality of public life which has given Boston the most democratic administration of the larger American cities. It is a centrally located, triangular square, bounded by three of the chief thoroughfares, and faced by the public library, the New Old South Church, Richardson's masterpiece, Trinity Church, the art gallery, and a number of dignified private structures. One of the last, an apartment house, was constructed in violation of the sky-line established for Copley Square, and while tedious litigation was necessary for the protection of the esthetic standards established by the Boston authorities, the public interests have finally triumphed.

It was no mere quibble which led to the prosecution of a landlord, who by virtue of a doubtful public document, undertook to carry out the caprice of erecting a building which should by a few feet of elevation do violence to good taste and the public will. It was stern insistence on the superior importance of the public good and merited rebuke of the typical impertinence of private interests. It was the same spirit which asserted by peaceful legal methods that the function of the railways was to serve the traveling public, and that the interests of the community demanded the municipal ownership of the subway; the spirit which ignored the town boundaries and local jealousies and provided water and sewerage systems which would satisfy the needs of the metropolitan district; the spirit which interrupted the private vandalism that was desecrating Boston's natural environment and consecrated for all time great areas of natural beauty for the promotion of life and happiness; it was the spirit which preserved the democracy of the old town meeting while it developed the latent power of cooperation in the modern metropolis. This civic spirit has made metropolitan Boston the most progressive of American communities.

The Arts and Crafts in American Education

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CRAFTS IN ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

BY MATILDA G. CAMPBELL

Of the Toledo Manual Training School.



THE hum of orderly industry which greets the ear as one enters the bright and cheery schoolroom of today presents a marked contrast to the methods of education of yesterday. The restless children, whose normal desire to be doing formerly expressed itself in fantastic bent-pin devices, have today, under more humane methods, been allowed to give expression to that desire for action, in the many forms which hand-training assumes. "Manual training" is now an accepted term, but, crowding upon it, comes the word "crafts," which embodies much that is good in manual training and endeavors to omit its faults.

The branches of handwork which we designate as crafts, are perhaps those which call for the application of the art principle to the construction of useful objects.

The crafts which lend themselves to this form of instruction are numerous. Many have been unsuccessfully introduced into various schools and have been soon lost from sight, but in most cases the fault has been in the manner of introduction, and not in the crafts themselves.

Among those crafts which are at present being successfully taught we may list weaving, basketry, bent-iron work, sloyd in its modifications, knife work, carving, clay

modeling, pottery, cardboard and paper construction, leather work, metal work, book binding, stenciling, sewing, and last, but of importance, the construction of a model house, furnished with the products of all the other crafts.

The question of the introduction of these crafts into the already overcrowded curriculum is a serious one, but, if properly taught, their close correlation with academic studies allows them to stand as interpreters of more abstract subjects. It can only be as the crafts show themselves to be based upon a firm foundation of art, science and economics, and lend themselves to the expansion of branches already being taught, that they will claim their heritage in the work of education.

So much has been accomplished along this line by some of the progressive schools of the country that we turn to them with our inquiries for methods rather than to do needless pioneer work. Twenty years ago the teacher of manual training of necessity worked alone and groped his way blindly, struggling for the ideal which he knew to be near at hand. Through his work, which he felt to be a continuation of the self-activity principle of Froebel, he hoped to depart from the old and dry methods. His work stands today in a measure accomplished;

This is the fifth of a series of nine articles on The "Arts and Crafts in American Education." The full list, in *The Chautauquan*, from September, 1903, to May, 1904, is as follows:

The Relation of Art to Work, John Quincy Adams (September).

Public School Art Societies, Rho Fisk Zueblin (October).

The Beautifying of School Grounds, Mrs. Herman J. Hall (November).

The Place of Handicraft in Education, Katharine Elizabeth Dopp (December).

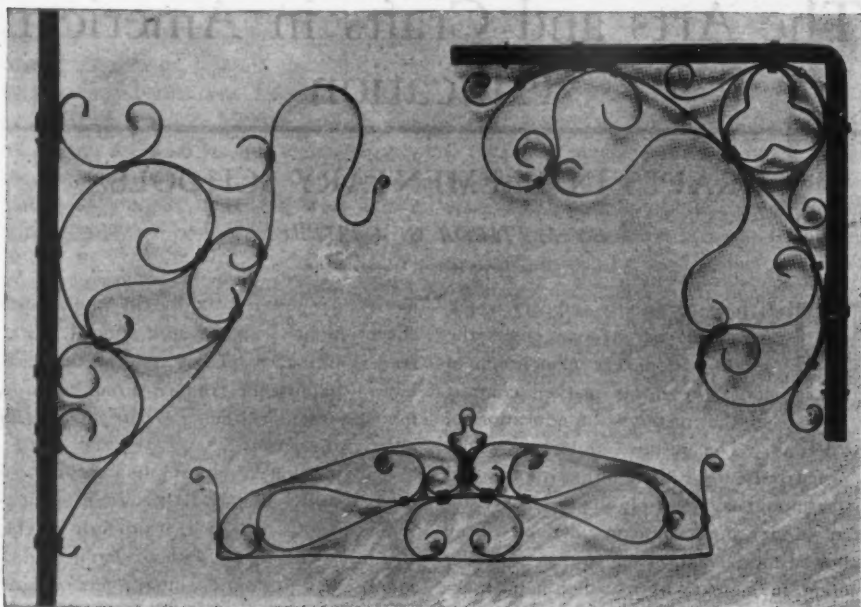
Crafts in Elementary Schools, Matilda G. Campbell (January).

Crafts in Secondary Schools, Abby Mariatt (February).

Crafts in Technical Schools, Henry McBride (March).

Art Training for Citizenship, Rho Fisk Zueblin (April).

The Social Significance of Education in the Crafts, Jane Addams (May).



CONSTRUCTIVE DESIGN, SHOWING ORIGINAL WORK IN BENT IRON

for in many schools manual training extends from kindergarten to university. In fact, the entire system of education has directly or indirectly been remodeled upon this basis, and not a schoolroom remains that has not felt this influence.

The correlation between the academic work and the crafts, when ideally taught, is very close. In numbers, in reading and language, in geography and history, in nature study, general culture and present social interests, the work may be developed and strengthened and made more vital to the child, by the teaching of crafts. Kipling says "a child's mind is bounded by his eyes," so the story of primitive life becomes of greater interest to the six-year-old when he can help to construct an Indian village upon the sand table, weaving blankets, braiding rugs, making pottery and building canoes and wigwams, for its use and adornment. Nature study and gardening become more intimate and personal when the child makes seed-boxes and labels, trellises and fences in miniature, for protection of his plants.

The study of weather conditions, from

being tiresome, becomes an all-absorbing subject when the hand constructs wooden weather-vane and paper windmill, weather flags and charts of colored paper. History may be based upon the evolution of various industries; reading, numbers, and much of the science work of some schools have grown out of the work in crafts and cooking, and so we might multiply examples illustrating this correlation.

It is not possible to mention all of the various schools which are teaching some forms of crafts. In some of the leading schools, "laboratory schools," where intelligent experiments are constantly being tried, crafts are systematically introduced into the work of each grade, with direct bearing upon the academic work of that grade. Again, this introduction in many schools is desultory, being largely dependent upon the effort of the individual teacher, in which case much of the educational value is lost.

The normal schools of the Teachers' College, and the Chicago School of Education of the University of Chicago, are ably demonstrating the possibilities of the crafts as a basis of education. Among the cities



TEXTILE WEAVING BY CHILDREN OF THE FIFTH GRADE, SCHOOL OF EDUCATION, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

where more or less work in crafts has been taught we may mention New York, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Toledo, Providence, Cleveland, Indianapolis and Santa Barbara. In the Horace Mann School, New York, we find a most interesting outline of work, including construction work in paper and cardboard, basketry, weaving, pottery, woodwork, bent iron, all with an historic and artistic setting bearing upon the academic studies. In the School of Education we find much the same work, the children often dyeing their own materials for basketry and weaving, and firing much of their clay modeling to make it permanent.

An "eye witness" of the work in the School of Education last year writes: "Small houses were made by the first grade last year. The pieces for the house were prepared to a required size, for the reason that the children were not strong enough to do this themselves. Each child planned the doors and windows of his own house and made them—nailing the house together. The interior of each house was quite individual. Each child planned the use and location of different rooms. One small boy said he did not care to trouble over windows in the second story of his house, since the servant girl could sleep there. The wallpaper was designed and made by each house-owner, according to his own taste. The floors were painted or stained, and the outside color of house and contrasting color of roof was selected and put on by each child. Eventually these houses formed a street.

"The third grade made, in co-operation, a chicken house for a hen and a family of chickens, which she hatched and brought up after the most approved methods under their careful supervision. The height of the front of the house, the height of the back—made on a slant so that the rain might run off—the height of the perch from the ground, were all matters for the most careful consideration of the entire grade.

"The fifth grade did much work in textiles. Each child in the grade made a large loom



BOY WEAVING A RUG

and designed and wove a rug for himself, one of the accompanying illustrations being a picture of one of the boys at work.



BOATS MADE BY CHILDREN OF THE SEVENTH GRADE, SCHOOL OF EDUCATION,
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

"The sixth grade of last year was studying colonial history, and after a visit to Tobey's and several consultations of the class, some charming small pieces of furniture, showing the colonial influence, were made. The seventh grade were studying navigation, and after a visit to the Field Columbian Museum, each member of the class made a small model illustrating various steps and forms of navigation, from the raft to the modern war vessel. The illustration shows the raft, the canoe, the viking boat, the modern house boat and the boat of the Chinese mandarin.

"The eighth grade were studying Roman history, and followed much the same plan as the sixth grade. They made a trip to Tobey's, talked Roman furniture and its characteristics, and eventually made some pretentious furniture—one large couch, a book-case and some large screens. The work of the children in pottery is unusual and interesting."

In the Santa Barbara Manual Training School we find one of the educational gems of the country. The little Mexicanos which abound in Southern California have great need of the concentration which is taught through the perfected work of the hand. Here are taught sloyd with such modifications as practically place it under the heading of crafts, cardboard and paper work, weaving, woodcarving, sewing, and a little bead work. The classes are delightfully homelike, and, as in the other schools, the happiness of the children in the work is very

evident, and their confidence increases as one material after another is mastered.

In many cities the art supervisors of the elementary schools combine the work in crafts with drawing, showing to the children that "art" does not always consist of making a picture. Thus, in the Newbury School, Toledo, a model house was made under the supervision of the art instructor and teachers of the school. The plan of the house was first drawn, and then it was constructed of heavy cardboard, the roof being covered with the corrugated cardboard used in packing bottles. The color scheme of the different rooms was to form a harmonious whole, so samples of wallpaper were collected, their designs studied, and those which, after consideration, were selected were chosen for their appropriateness for the room in which they were to be placed, its light and exposure and their durability. The adaptation of material and form to use was emphasized in the designing and making of furniture, in the selection of hangings for windows and in the covering for floors.

Local furniture shops and catalogues were inspected, and the faults of much of the cheap modern furniture with showy carvings covering poor workmanship pointed out. Some of the furniture was made in the carpenter shop by the boys of the eighth grade in connection with their manual training work. The children of the seventh grade made a bed

and candlesticks of bent iron, while those of the fourth grade furnished the porch with chairs, table and hammock made of raffia. The muslin curtains and bed coverings were made by the sewing classes. Thus the entire school worked together in a spirit of cooperation.

It has not been within the province of this paper to consider the value of the teaching of crafts in elementary schools. The development of the social instinct of the child, bringing him into closer contact with the world's work in its social and economic relations, causing him to feel himself to have a part in it, is a strong argument in favor of the introduction of handicrafts into the schools. The training

of mind to an appreciation of beauty, the awakening of the artistic feeling, the development of the child's love of truth in the cultivation of the honest work of the hand, also force upon us the importance of this modern training. The psychological and practical phases of such training have been recognized in the educational world. The children respond with surprising zest and skill and it cannot be long before some work in the crafts will be found in every school.

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N a t u r e S t u d y

THE WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH—OUR USE OF FOOD STORED IN SEEDS

BY ANNA BOTSFORD COMSTOCK

The busy nuthatch climbs his tree,
 Around the great bole spirally,
 Peeping into wrinkles gray,
 Under ruffled lichens gay,
 Lazily piping one sharp note
 From his silver mailed throat.

—Maurice Thompson.

"With more artless inquisitiveness than fear, this lively little acrobat stops his hammering or hatching at your approach, and stretching himself out from the tree until it would seem he must fall off, he peers down at you, head downward, straight into your upturned opera-glass. If there is too much snow on the upper side of a branch watch how he runs along underneath it like a fly, busily tapping the bark, or adroitly breaking the decayed bits with his bill, as he stretches for the spider's eggs, larvæ, etc., hidden there; yet somehow, between mouthfuls, managing to call out his cheery quank! quank! hank! hank!"—Neltje Blanchan.

A voice outside is calling at me; I cannot describe it accurately, but it is making delightful, woodsy remarks that make me long to throw aside the pen and go out and wander where the snow is rendering still softer the carpet of dead leaves on the forest floor. It is not a musical note, but it is most enticing and translates into sound the picture of bare-branched trees and the feeling of enchantment that permeates the forest in winter. Neltje Blanchan says the voice reiterates "yank, yank," others say it is "nay, nay"—but no nasal sound of the human voice, and no spelling of the English language adequately represents this call of the white-breasted nuthatch.

On the tree in front of the window I can

This is the fourth of the Home Nature-Study Lessons for Parents and Teachers prepared by the Cornell University Bureau of Nature Study, which will be reproduced by permission each month in *The Chautauquan* on the subjects of the Chautauqua-Cornell Junior Naturalist Club lessons of the corresponding month published in "Pets and Animals."

see the owner of this sylvan voice. It is a little white-breasted bird, blue-gray above, with black head and a black and white V-trimming on the back of its suit. It is flitting blithely from tree to tree enjoying the snow-storm, and coming often to the suet



LOOKING FOR LUNCH

feast which I have spread for him, and his little feathered kin.

We have been having exciting times at the suet banquet this morning. The building in which my office is located stands on a high knoll near the forest-covered brink of a deep gorge. Thus my window is opposite the tops of the trees. One of our Nature-study staff, a brave and gallant knight who loves birds and knows that I love to watch them, climbed two of these trees at imminent risk of breaking his neck in order to place this suet just opposite my window. The whole chickadee family and four nuthatches and Sir Downy and Madam Hairy had been reveling in the feast all the morning, when suddenly one after another three crows appeared upon the scene. My heart sank as I saw them eying the suet with interest. Nearer and nearer they hopped from branch to branch. I pounded on the window and called out, "go away," in both the crow and the English language, all in vain. One braver or hungrier than the others with one defiant eye on me flapped confidently down and sought to carry the

suet off in his beak; to his surprise it was tied on. That seemed suspicious and when we raised the window and, leaning far out, explained matters, he lifted slowly with a jeering "caw" that said plainly "I'll call some time when you are not at home," and with that he and his companions disappeared up the gorge. The guests invited to the suet table were less disturbed than was I; and I suppose it is rather inconsistent to feed the chickadees and let the ravens go hungry. But this suet will last the little birds a month, while it would hardly furnish a breakfast for three crows; and in philanthropic enterprises one is obliged to draw the line somewhere even at the cost of consistency.

To return to my nuthatch, who has, by the way, just hammered off a piece of suet and thrust it into a crevice of the bark on the tree bole. Why does he do that; is it for convenience in eating or is it an attempt to store up some of his dinner for future need? Anyway it is bad manners like carrying off fruit from the *table d'hôte*. But he is polite enough in another respect; every time after eating the suet he wipes his beak on his branch napkin with great assiduity, first one side and then the other, almost as if he were sharpening it. The woodpeckers are similarly fastidious in cleaning suet off their beaks. The loud note of the nuthatch, which seems out of proportion to the size of the bird, is by no means its only note. Yesterday we observed a pair hunting over the branches of an elm over our heads, and they were talking to each other in sweet confidential syllables "wit, wit, wit," entirely different from the loud note that is meant for the world at large.

The nuthatches and chickadees hunt together all winter. This is no business partnership, but rather a congeniality based upon similar tastes. Thus it is that the two birds are often confused. There is, however, a very noticeable character that distinguishes them at the first glance. Strange to say, the nuthatch has also been confused with the sapsucker and has gained unjust obloquy thereby.

How any one with eyes could confuse these two birds is a mystery, for they resemble each other in no particular nor in general appearance.

While the nuthatch finds much of its food on trees, yet Mr. Torrey tells of seeing one awkwardly turning over the fallen leaves for hidden cocoons and other things quite worth its while; and Mr. Baskett tells of having seen them catch flies in the air and becoming quite out of breath from this unusual exercise.

Audubon made some most interesting observations on nuthatches. He says they may sleep hanging head downward. He also says of their nesting habits that "Both birds work together, all the time congratulating each other in the tenderest manner. The male ever conspicuous on such occasions, works some, and carries off the slender chips chiseled by the female. He struts around her, peeps into the hole, cherups at intervals, or hovers about her on the wing. While she is sitting on her eggs he seldom absents himself many moments; now with a full bill he feeds her, now returns to be assured that her time is pleasantly spent."

The red-breasted nuthatch is sometimes associated with its white-breasted cousins; it is a smaller bird and is essentially a northern species. The nuthatches get their name from their habit of wedging nuts and acorns into bark and then hatching them open. From every standpoint the nuthatches are most desirable acquaintances, and we cannot spend our time to a better advantage than in getting familiar with their interesting habits.

QUESTIONS ON THE WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH

1. Describe from your own observations the colors of the nuthatch above and below.
2. What is the most noticeable character that distinguishes the nuthatch from the chickadee?
3. Does the nuthatch usually frequent the bole or the twigs of a tree? Is there any difference in this respect between the habits of the nuthatch and the chickadee?
4. Does the nuthatch alight with its head down or up?
5. Does it travel down or up? Does it always go in a spiral?
6. What is its food?
7. Does it open nuts for the meat or for the grubs within?

8. Does it use its tail as a brace in climbing trees as does the woodpecker?

9. Where does it build its nest?

10. What is the color of the eggs?

11. Why does it seem less common in summer than in winter?

12. How does it use its feet when resting on a tree trunk?

13. Has it any special development of the feet to help it in traveling on tree trunks?

14. Do you know the note of the nuthatch?

15. How would you spell its note?

16. How does the nuthatch benefit the farmer and fruit grower?

OUR USE OF FOOD STORED IN SEEDS

Among all the mothers in the world the plant mothers are by no means the least admirable in their care for their progeny, both as to preparing the proper food for the young plant and devising means for its successful establishment and growth. As is the case with our own babies, the first necessity of the infant plant is food close at hand to sustain the tiny speck of life until it shall become large and strong enough to provide for itself. If we study any seed whatever we shall find some such motherly provision for the "plant baby" or germ. Sometimes the "baby" is a mere speck with a large amount of food packed around it, as is the case with the nutmeg; sometimes the "baby" is larger and its food is packed in a cell adjacent to it, as is the case with the corn (see figure 1), and sometimes the mother stuffs the "baby" itself so that it has enough to last until its own little roots and leaves bring it mature food, as is the case with the squash. In any case this "lunch put up by the mother," to use Uncle John's words, is so close at hand that as soon as favorable conditions occur the little plant may eat and grow, and establish itself in the soil.

Nature is remarkable for her skill in doing up compact packages, and in no other place is this skill better shown than in storing food in seeds for the young plants. Not only is it concentrated, but it is protected and of such chemical composition that it may remain fresh and good for many years awaiting the favorable moment when it shall nourish the starting germ. People often wonder why when a forest is cleared of one species of trees, another species grows in its

place. This, of course, must have resulted from the seeds lying many years dormant awaiting the sunshine which starts plant life. This preservation of the food in the seed is largely due to the protecting shell that keeps out enemies of all sorts, especially mold. And yet, however strong this box may be, as it is in the hard shelled hickory nut, it



FIGURE 1

A, kernel of corn cut lengthwise.
C and *D*, the little plant.
B, the food for the plant.

falls apart like magic when the germ within begins to expand.

Brain rather than brawn is the cause of man's supremacy in this world. Of all living beings that inhabit the earth he knows best how to use all things that exist for his own advantage. His progress from savagery to civilization is marked by his growing powers to domesticate animals and plants. Very early in his history man learned the value to him of the seeds of the cereals from the seeds of other plants. He discovered that they may be kept a long time without injury; that they contain the greatest amount of nutrition for their bulk; that they are easily prepared for food; that they when planted give largest increase. Thus we see the advantages the plant mother had developed for her young, man turns to his own use. That the food put up for the young plant is so protected and constituted as to endure unhurt for a long time gives the cereals their keeping quality. That it is concentrated and well packed renders it convenient for man to transport. That the "box" is easily separated from the "lunch" makes the preparation of food by crushing and sifting an easy matter for man. That every mother plant to insure the continuation of the species

develops many seeds, so that in the great struggle for existence at least some shall survive, makes the cereals profitable for man to plant, and harvest the increase. Think once, how few ears of corn it requires to plant an acre.

Because of all these things there has grown up between domestic plants and man a partnership. Man relieves the plant of the responsibility of scattering its seeds, and in return takes for himself that proportion of the seeds which would have died in the struggle for existence had the plant remained uncultivated. This partnership is fair to both parties.

Different plants store food of different material in their seeds; the most important of these food substances are starch, oil, protein, albumen, and mineral matter. All of these materials are necessary to man as food. In the cereals the seeds contain a large proportion of starch, but in the nuts, like the butternuts and walnuts, there is a predominance of oil. Let us for a moment examine a kernel of corn and see how its food is arranged. Figure 1 shows a kernel of corn cut in two lengthwise; (*b*) shows the root parts of the young plant and (*c*) shows its leaf parts; (*b*) shows the loose starch materials at the center, and (*c*) shows this same material hardened. Now we have the baby corn plant lying at (*c*) and (*d*), and its food at (*a*) and (*b*). However, this food is in the form of starch and must be changed to sugar before the young plant

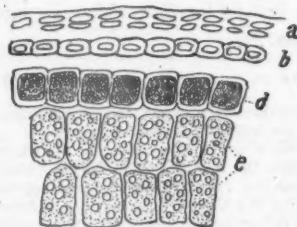


FIGURE 2

can partake of it and grow. There lies a connecting part between the germ and its food; this is well shown in the figure; it is so constituted when the water enters the



IN THE PASTURE IN EARLY SUMMER

seed it ferments the starch and changes it to sugar for the young plant's use.

The germ itself is also very nutritious food for man, and so the seed is eaten "baby and all." In the corn those kernels with the largest germs have the largest food value and, therefore, today corn breeders are developing kernels with very large embryos.

If we examine the microscopic structure of the food part of a grain of wheat (figure 2) we find that there are two outer layers (*a*, *b*). Next there is a row of cells (*d*) that divide these outer layers from the starchy cells within. This is called the aleurone layer and in it is a ferment which helps digest the food for the young plant. At (*e*) are the flour cells which constitute the central portion of the wheat kernel. They contain starch, and also gluten, and some oil, and some mineral substances. In grinding the miller tries to leave the aleurone layer of cells (*d*) with the outer layers (*a*, *b*); for if it is mixed with the flour the latter spoils much sooner, and it is also darker in color.

In order to think more intelligently about our use of food let us find out, if we can, which parts of the food stored up by the plant for its sustenance are used by us both for ourselves and our stock. The intelligent farmer of today gives his stock a carefully balanced ration, *i. e.*, food that is well proportioned for the growth and product of the animal. If he wishes his cows to give more

milk he gives them more proteids in their food, and less starch and fat. If he wishes to fatten them he gives them a greater amount of starch and fat and less of the proteids. In order to know what these proteids and starch and fat mean both to us and the plant we have to know just a little chemistry. The following simple table may help you to understand the meaning of the terms used.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nutritive substances which contain nitrogen. | { Proteids (casein, gluten, legumin, etc., and albumenoids, gelatin, white of egg, etc.). |
| Nutritive substances which do not contain nitrogen. | { The carbohydrates (sugar and starch). Fats (oils, butter). |
| Mineral substances | { Lime, phosphorous, sulphur, etc. |

The substances mentioned in the above table are all needed in the food of man or beast to sustain life. If we compare the body to a steam engine then we can see that its whole framework is built of the proteids, mineral matter and water. The albumenoids, the starch and sugar and fats constitute the fuel used to heat the boiler and make the engine move. From this it is easily seen that in order to be healthy we should try to give ourselves food containing a proper amount of building material to repair the breakage and wear and tear in the engine, and also give ourselves enough fuel to make the boiler do its greatest possible work. For if we do not have sufficient building material we break down, and if we

do not have sufficient fuel we lack energy. A well balanced ration per day for the average human being is as follows:

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Proteids | .40 lbs. |
| Starch..... | 1.00 " |
| Fats..... | .40 " |
| Mineral matter..... | .10 " |
| | <hr/> |
| | 1.90 lbs. |

The above is the amount of nutriment necessary, and in addition to this there should be sufficient bulk to keep the digestive organs healthy. We are just now entering upon an era of intelligence in relation to our food. It seems strange that this intelligence should first be applied to our domestic animals rather than to man. As soon as the farmer discovered that to make his stock more remunerative he must furnish food containing the right proportions of building material and fuel for energy, he demanded that the agricultural chemists give him directions for mixing and preparing it. But how few of the cooks in our land understand in the slightest degree this necessity for the proper proportions of

nutrients in our food. When they do realize this we may look forward to entering upon an era of serene good health, when we shall have strength to bear and ability to do.

In answering the following questions you may be obliged to consult with the miller, or feed dealer, but it is to be hoped that you will gain a clear conception of the parts of the seed used in making foods from cereals.

QUESTIONS ON OUR USE OF FOOD STORED IN SEEDS

1. What is graham flour? How does it differ from white wheat flour?
2. What is whole-wheat flour?
3. What is bran?
4. What is cracked wheat?
5. What are shorts, middlings, or canaille?
6. Which of the above are considered the more nutritious and why?
7. What part of the corn kernel is hominy?
8. What is corn meal?
9. Is corn bran considered good food?
10. What is gluten meal, germ meal?
11. Why is corn fattening to cattle?
12. How much of the oat grain is contained in oatmeal?
13. Find the germ in a chestnut and a walnut and in an almond or peach stone—Describe them.
14. What are the seed leaves or cotyledons?



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BOSTON SCHOOLS AS EDUCATIONAL CENTERS

Under the direction of the special committee appointed by the school board of Massachusetts, a plan has been devised for the more extended use of the school plant for the benefit of children obliged to leave school at the age of fourteen or thereabouts and who are not found in the evening schools. This committee has established three "educational centers" at which evening industrial classes were formed providing instruction in sewing, dressmaking, embroidery, millinery, cookery and basketry. In the Hancock District two hundred and twenty girls were enrolled. The classes were in session four evenings each week except in July and August when they were discontinued. Classes for morning work were organized in domestic science, basketry, sewing, embroidery, music, drawing and color work. The enrolment in these classes was 265. On pleasant days classes of from fifteen to twenty in the charge of a special teacher went to the woods, parks or seashore. In the same district the baths in the Paul Revere schoolhouse were open to the public during July and August. Similar work has been organized in the Lowell Educational Center in Jamaica Plain, and in the Bigelow Educational Center. In a number of other school buildings accommodations were provided for similar instruction for boys and girls under the auspices of private individuals and associations, the city merely providing room, light and heat. The new high school buildings are equipped with gymnasias adapted for classes in physical training, and these will soon be used for the benefit of those living in the respective school districts. While the extension of the school system to include educational centers and evening lectures has increased to a considerable extent the expenditures for purposes not contemplated when the present rate for school appropriations was established, it has been possible to provide limited amounts to meet the cost of these enterprises without materially affecting the interests of the regular schools and departments that have long been recognized as essential parts of the school system in Boston.

MASSACHUSETTS VILLAGE IMPROVEMENT FEDERATION

Although the first village improvement society was organized in Stockbridge, Mass., fifty years ago, the first conference in the interests of a federation of such societies in the state was recently held in Boston. The Massachusetts Civic League called this conference which voted "to effect a permanent organization of the town and village improvement and kindred societies engaged in the

promotion of better civic and social conditions."

The appointment of an executive committee of twenty was authorized with power to prepare for another conference in the spring to perfect the federation.

It was reported that Massachusetts contained 130 improvement societies in 120 towns and that there were also eleven Arts and Crafts societies.

Rev. Edward Cummings, president of the Civic League, and Mr. Joseph Lee, vice-president of the League, Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne, Mr. Henry Turner Bailer and Mr. John Graham Brooks delivered addresses.

Reports from village industries and Arts and Crafts societies were a striking feature of the conference. Exhibits from the various organizations and societies were made in the rooms of the Twentieth Century Club.

Among the reports of societies, we quote from *The Federation Bulletin* the following:

First by right of age, in honorable precedence, was given a report of the Laurel Hill society in Stockbridge, the mother of all village improvement societies.

Bridgewater was represented by Prof. Arthur C. Boyden, who declared as the purpose of the Bridgewater Village Improvement Society, first, to cooperate with town officials, and second, to cultivate public sentiment for improvement of private grounds. Good results have been obtained by encouraging home gardening, giving seeds to children and offering prizes.

Whitinsville is a model manufacturing town, and Rev. John R. Thurston explained why it is so. The employers of the great industries live in the community and are heartily interested in the comfort and welfare of their employees.

The Village Improvement Society of Auburndale was organized thirty-five years ago. One of the things which it early accomplished was the erection of the first of the Richardson stations on the Boston and Albany railroad.

Rev. Charles F. Dole described the aim and method of a Civic Club in Jamaica Plain. It has committees on streets, schools, police, fire department, public conveyances, good citizenship, playgrounds, holidays, entertainments, lectures, etc., and has been able to exert much influence for civic improvement.

Cohasset is a seashore town and its local guild is largely composed of fishermen. Their work will match that of any of the Arts and Crafts societies. They hold frequent mock town meetings to discuss affairs which will come up later before the town.

Ashfield is a country village, west of the Connecticut River. The people are all farmers, but it is also a summer resort. The distinctive feature of its work is the awarding of prizes on Labor Day to children under fifteen years of age "for the best evidences of their industry, ingenuity and especial intelligence or capacity" in various kinds of work: e. g., plain needlework, plain washing and ironing; vegetables or flowers raised from seed; collections of flowers, grasses, insects and minerals found in Ashfield.

A CITY CLUB

One hundred and twenty leading citizens have made this announcement:

"The undersigned have associated themselves for the purpose of forming, under the laws of the state of Illinois, a corporation, not for pecuniary profit, to be known as the City Club of Chicago. Its object is to be the investigation and improvement of municipal conditions, not by taking part as an organization in political elections, but by bringing together those who are sincerely interested in the advancement of the public welfare, without distinction of opinion, party or class, and by enabling them to coöperate more intelligently and effectively for the good of the community. In no case will the club as an organization either advocate or oppose the election of particular candidates for public office. It is proposed to maintain comfortable clubrooms with full restaurant facilities and to collect a comprehensive library of the literature and statistics relating to public questions and municipal affairs. The adoption of any other methods of advancing the objects for which it is formed is to be left for such future action as may seem wise; but the chief function of the club is to promote the acquaintance, the friendly intercourse, the accurate information and personal coöperation of those who are sincerely interested in practical methods of improving the public life and affairs of the community in which we live.

"In order that the club may reach the fullest measure of usefulness, the annual dues should be as far as possible within the means of all who would make desirable members, and in order to assure its maintenance during its first two years, each of the undersigned agrees to contribute during that period such a sum (not exceeding \$50 per year, including dues) as may be found necessary to meet any excess of expenses over receipts."

BIG TREE PRESERVATION

The Outdoor Art League of California has appointed a Calaveras Big Tree Committee, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Lovell White, 1616 Clay St., San Francisco. This committee is using its influence to effect the passage of a bill by the congress now in session for the purchase of the Calaveras big trees of California by the government. Former bills have been passed by the senate but failed to receive a hearing in the house. The Outdoor Art League has resolved to make the preservation of the groves of big trees a national affair. In order to do this a council of influential persons is being organized in each state. These councils will form a strong congressional committee which will act in conjunction with the California representatives in devising ways and means for securing the passage of the big tree bill. The committee is circulating the following petition addressed to the President of the United States:

"The Calaveras groves of big trees are the property of private individuals and are in danger of destruction.

"Believing that these extraordinary trees should be purchased by the government and converted into

a public park for the use and pleasure of the citizens of the world, and

"Whereas, The two bills heretofore presented for the purchase of the big trees have not been allowed to come up in the house of representatives,

"Therefore, The Calaveras big Trees Committee and the citizens of California and elsewhere petition you as head of the nation to do all in your power to advance the interests of the Calaveras Big Tree bill now pending in congress."

The following summary of facts about the big trees in California is also presented:

The dimensions of the Big tree are unequaled.

The age of the Big Tree makes it the oldest living thing.

The majestic beauty of the big tree is unique and world-renowned.

It now exists only in ten isolated groves on the west slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and nowhere else in the world.

The Mariposa Grove is today the only one of consequence which is completely protected.

Most of the scattered groves of big trees are privately owned, and therefore in danger of destruction.

Lumbering is rapidly sweeping them off; forty mills and logging companies are now at work wholly or in part upon big tree timber.

The southern groves show some reproduction, through which there is hope of perpetuating these groves; in the northern groves the species hardly holds its own.

The species represents a surviving prehistoric genus of trees once growing widely over the globe.

JAMESTOWN ARTS AND CRAFTS EXHIBIT

Jamestown, New York, held its first annual Arts and Crafts exhibit Nov. 18, 19, 20 and 21. There being no local organization of craftsmen, the enterprise was undertaken by a progressive organization of women of the First Congregational Church, who felt their society could thus place its work upon a higher plane. Owing to Jamestown's proximity to the summer Arts and Crafts School at Chautauqua, the city has a number of workers in the various crafts and with these exhibitors as a basis the exhibition was made comprehensive by the loan of collections from a number of cities. As this was the inception of the Arts and Crafts movement in Jamestown, an educational campaign was carried on in the city papers which opened their columns for articles on the subject, the librarian of the James Prendergast Library lending her aid by publishing valuable reference lists.

Local exhibitors showed pieces in basketry, furniture, metal work, wood carving, pyrography, ceramics, plastic art, textiles, painting, and photography. George Wharton James loaned a large collection of baskets, and Alfred University a collection of pottery. Many rare foreign collections, antique and modern, were shown.

While the exhibit was a pronounced success and drew a large attendance, its most satisfactory result was the creation of a marked interest in handicraft,

which it is believed cannot fail to have a decided effect in civic betterment. But above all, these efforts by an organization of women in a church reveal the possibilities which lie before such a society in giving its work this broader educational value.

GEORGIA WOMEN

Civic improvement certainly appeals to Georgia women if one may judge from partial reports to the State Federation in November, published in *The Southern Woman*. Library committees are notably active in behalf of town and traveling libraries. The Athen's Woman's Club maintained free kindergarten work. At Palmetto a park has been secured, flowers, bulbs and trees being provided for. The Rome Women's Club pledged \$250 per term to maintain the industrial feature of the Walter's District Model School. Sorosis secured a tract of land for a park from the town authorities of Elberton and trees for it. The Vineville History Club established a milk and ice fund for the benefit of sick or needy children among the operators of the Manchester Mills. The Students' Club, of Columbus, rejoices thus:

"Our wide streets used to be desert wastes of sand. They are now divided into three equal parts, the center one used for the driveway, the sides curbed with granite, planted in Bermuda grass, and converted into parks and are now things of beauty and joy. The sidewalks have been paved with cement. Thousands of trees of fine varieties, Carolina poplar, Lombardy poplar, red maple and linden have been planted. The city expends twenty thousand dollars per annum on its streets. Two plots of ground known as Mott's Green and Ogleshorpe Park, both bordering on the river, have recently been set aside for park purposes."

BEGINNING A VILLAGE INDUSTRY

In a response to a request for information regarding how one might be of service to a small community in doing something for Arts and Crafts, Mrs. Ella Bond Johnston, of the Arts and Crafts-section of the American League for Civic Improvement, suggested the introduction of the Abnakee Rugs as made by Mrs. Helen R. Albee, Pequaket, N. H. They are very durable and can be made beautiful, and bring good prices. Mrs. Albee publishes an inexpensive handbook telling so plainly every step that any one can work it out. Mrs. Johnson mentioned one of these rugs which has been in use for three years, with a beautiful silky sheen as the only indication of wear.

Rugs similar to the famous Deerfield products can be made wherever there is an old carpet loom. If basketry is taken up much help may be secured from Miss Mary White's new manual on "More Baskets and How to Make Them."

During the spring and summer of 1903 the Home Gardening Association of Cleveland, Ohio, conducted two flower-growing contests, one open to pupils of the public school, the other to adults. In the former, pupils of twenty-four schools took part, over 135,000 packets of seeds being distributed among pupils representing more than 30,000 homes, every part of the city being reached. In the contest open to adults twenty-one wards out of twenty-six were represented, persons in nearly every portion of the city trying for a prize, even downtown residents competing. Prizes were offered for the best garden on a thirty-foot lot, for the best garden on a lot with a frontage of from thirty to fifty feet, for the best window boxes, and for the best display of certain kinds of flowers, including ten common varieties. This was the second year of the contests for adults, and the large number of contestants, as well as the improvement in the gardens entered in the contest, show that residents of Cleveland are greatly interested in beautifying their homes.

Bulletin No. 2 of the Canadian League for Civic Improvement consists of a paper read before the Woodstock Horticultural Society by Major George R. Pattulo, honorary field secretary of the League, on the organization and aims of the League. Among the lines along which action is proposed are improvements in towns and villages, in rural districts, schoolhouses, churches, railway stations and grounds, shade trees, rural parks, good roads and civic reform. "With good roads to drive, wheel or walk over, with the highways tree-lined, the landscapes improved by replanting, the school and church properties which we pass beautified by well-kept lawns, shrubs and trees, vines and flowers, and with the national flag floating from a flag-pole at every schoolhouse, how much more pleasant it would be to travel in the country, and how much more proud we would have a right to be of our native land!"

A Sociological Society is being formed in London, reviving and strengthening the best interests of the old Social Science Association. Its object is "the promotion and organization of those studies which are increasingly pursued under the title of sociology." Not only encouragement of scientific studies but diffusion of the scientific spirit in popular thought about political and social phenomena is contemplated. Among promoters of the society are Professor Haddon, Benjamin Kidd, J. A. Hobson and J. Martin White.

Young women holding a position in The Lowe Brothers Company, Dayton, Ohio, have organized "The High Standard Club" now in its second year. Meetings are held twice a month during the noon hour in the woman's dining room of the factory. Officers of the club prepare the programs for meetings and in cooperation with the social committee

may provide evening meetings to which guests may be invited. Dues are five cents a month. Members of the club who have honorably left the employment of the company are considered honorary members and are entitled to attend the meetings. The committees are library, social, and philanthropic. The club "year book" for 1903-04 is very tasteful and suggestive.

The educational value of exhibits at the meetings of state federations of women's clubs is becoming more widely recognized. Note the call in Connecticut for an exhibition of art work done in the schools, and by women Arts and Crafts workers in decorated china, basketry and straw work; weaving, rag rugs, tapestry; book binding; painting and drawing; leather and woodwork. The South Carolina Federation plans to establish a traveling exhibit.

The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature has absorbed the *Cumulative Index* formerly published in Cleveland, Ohio, and the best features of each publication will be continued in *The Reader's Guide*. This publication is indispensable as a reference work to the current material on Civic

Improvement topics. It is published by the H. W. Wilson Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

The Woman's Literary Club of Waterville, Maine, conducted an Arts and Crafts exhibition in November. In connection with it Professor Edwin A. Grosvenor of Amherst College delivered a lecture on "Old Deerfield, Its Arts and Crafts."

Of 3,000 damage suits pending against the city of Chicago with claims aggregating \$40,000,000 nearly all are said to have their origin in broken wooden sidewalks. Such an argument for sidewalk improvement would seem to be overwhelming.

A suggestion of appropriate gifts to schoolrooms comes from Chelsea, Mass., where the Daughters of the American Revolution presented framed copies of the Declaration of Independence.

A free industrial school through which crippled children may be enabled to support themselves is now located at 471 West Fifty-seventh Street, New York.

The Helena, Arkansas, Twentieth Century Club has placed eighteen seats about the trees on the Jefferson school grounds.

Marshall, Texas, designates the first week in August as "Trash Moving Days."

CIVIC PROGRESS PROGRAMS

METROPOLITAN BOSTON

- I
1. Roll-call: A fact about Boston or the Bostonians.
2. Correlation: Appoint some person to briefly analyze the interrelation of the civic topics grouped in the January CHAUTAUQUAN: "Metropolitan Boston," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "Crafts in Elementary Schools," items in "Survey of Civic Betterment" and "Highways and Byways."
3. Summary: Epitomize article on "Metropolitan Boston," by Charles Zueblin, in the January, 1904, CHAUTAUQUAN.
4. Map Study: Point out location of towns in the metropolitan district, rivers influencing sewerage system, sources of water supply, public reservations and parks, etc. (See maps in reports, and "Charles Eliot"; interesting variety published by Geo. H. Walker & Co., Boston.)
5. Introductory Remarks: The need of a general understanding of principles in city-making; why dwellers in town and rural neighbors should study the "metropolitan system."
6. Reading: Selections from "Boston: the Place and the People," by M. A. DeWolfe Howe (Macmillan).
7. Biographical sketches: "The Prophets of Metropolitan Boston—Charles Eliot and Sylvester Baxter." (See "Charles Eliot: Landscape Architect," by Charles W. Eliot; "Who's Who in America.")
8. Reading: Selections from "Charles Eliot."
9. Talk: "Landscape Architecture and the Landscape Architect." (See "Charles Eliot.")
10. Symposium: "The Boston Metropolitan Systems"; (a) "The Metropolitan Park Commission"; see "How Boston has Systemized Its Parks," by Sylvester Baxter, *Century*, October, 1897; "The Boston Metropolitan Reservation," by Charles Eliot, *New England Magazine*, September, 1896; "Neighborhood Pleasure-grounds in Boston," by F. L. Olmsted, Jr., *Harper's Weekly*, December 25, 1897; (b) "The Metropolitan Water System": see "Report of the Massachusetts State Board of Health upon a Metropolitan Water Supply; 'How Boston Gets Its Water,' by Fletcher Osgood, *New England Magazine*, June, 1896; "Greater Boston's New Reservoir," by Charles H. Bemis, *Harper's Weekly*, Jan. 16, 1897; (c) "The Transit Problem": see "Boston Municipal Subway," by B. L. Beal, *Municipal Affairs*, March, 1900—concise statement of conditions and the plan; "The Underground Railway of Boston," by Jane A. Stewart, THE CHAUTAUQUAN, March 1899—well illustrated; "Opening of the Boston Subway," *Harper's Weekly*, September 18, 1897—partial statement of the problem; "Report of the Rapid Transit Commission," *Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, March, 1898—terms for lease of subway; "Boston's Solution of the Transportation Problem," *Harper's Weekly*, April 12, 1902—tells of transfer system, good illustrations of subway; "The Boston Elevated Railway," by George A. Kimball, *New England Magazine*, July, 1901—illustrations and map.

- 11
1. Roll-call: A quotation about Boston or the Bostonians.
 2. Open Discussion: "Municipal Ownership in Boston," (See "Municipal Socialism in Boston," by Francis J. Douglas, *Arena*, November-December, 1898; "Public Labor Directly Employed," by Sylvester Baxter, *Review of Reviews*, April, 1897; "Municipal Printing in Boston," *Municipal Affairs*, December, 1900—report to Mayor Hart: "An Insolvent Utopia," by Guild A. Copeland, *Harper's Weekly*, June 16, 1900.)
 3. Reading: Selections from "A Southern Woman's Study of Boston," by Frances A. Doughty, *Forum*, October, 1894.
 4. Study: "Boston a City for the People." (See "The Higher Life of Boston," by Edward Everett Hale, *Outlook*, March 28, 1896; "Boston at the Century's End," by Sylvester Baxter, *Harper's*, November, 1899; "Municipal Progress in Boston," by Josiah Quincy, *Independent*, February 15, 1900.)
 5. Comparison: "Municipal Services of Boston and Birmingham Contrasted." (See "Municipal Institutions in America and England," by Joseph Chamberlain, *Forum*, November, 1892; "The Best-Governed City in the World," by Julian Ralph, *Harper's*, June, 1890; "The Municipal Service of Boston," by Frances C. Lowell, *Atlantic*, March, 1898; "Peculiarities of American Municipal Government," by E. L. Godkin, *Atlantic*, November, 1897; "The Government of American Cities," by Andrew D. White, *Forum*, December, 1890.)
 6. Brief Sketches: "Boston's Service to Her People:" (a) "Revere Beach: The World's Greatest Public Bathing Beach" (see "Charles Eliot;" "City Ownership of Seaside Parks," by Sylvester Baxter, *Cosmopolitan*, August, 1902, with many illustrations); (b) "Public Baths" (see "Boston's Experiment with Municipal Baths," by Jane A. Stewart, *American Journal of Sociology*, November, 1901); (c) "Music" (see "Municipal Concerts," by Sylvester Baxter, *Annals American Academy*, January, 1899; "Free Public Organ Recitals in Boston," by William I. Cole, *Review of Reviews*, November, 1897); (d) "The Public Library" (see *Scribner's*, January, 1896; *Harper's Weekly*, September, 22, 1894, and March 6, 1895); (e) "The Public Gardens" (see "The Boston Public Gardens," by Charles W. Stevens, *New England Magazine*, June, 1901, choice illustrations); (f) "Charities" (see *New England Magazine*, 1897-1899; "Directory of Charitable and Beneficent Organizations").
 7. Paper: "The Law and Municipal Art" (see "Municipal Aesthetics from a Legal Standpoint," *Municipal Affairs*, December, 1899—decision of Massachusetts Supreme Court, regarding height of buildings on Copley Square, etc.; "Limitation of Height of Buildings" around Copley Square, *Annals of American Academy*, July, 1899).
 8. Paper: "Service to the City a Duty and Privilege" (see "Business Men in Civic Service," by Robert C. Brooks, *Municipal Affairs*, January, 1897; publications of National Municipal League, North American Building, Philadelphia).
 9. Address: "The Twentieth Century's Ideal City" (see "The City of the Future," by Charles Zueblin, *The Ethical Record*, December, 1900; "Municipal Sociology, in American Municipal Progress," by Charles Zueblin; "The Coming City," by Richard T. Ely; "The Twentieth-Century City," by Josiah Strong)
 10. Local Study: "Our Own City vs the Ideal City"; (a) "How Our City Differs from the Ideal"; (b) "What Can we Do to Realize the Ideal Locality."
 11. Question Box: Written queries suggested by "Metropolitan Boston"; topics to be handed to the presiding officer to be assigned to different persons for answers.

SUPPLEMENTARY REFERENCE LIST

The list of additional references given below constitutes an interesting and instructive showing of the attention being given to the study and discussion of municipal problems.

See "Boston" in "A Bibliography of Municipal Problems and City Conditions," by Robert C. Brooks; "Poole's Index," etc.

Reports of Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, Metropolitan Water Board, Metropolitan Water and Sewerage Board, Metropolitan Park Commission, Boston Transit Commission, Department of Baths, Board of Health, The Public Library, Music Trustees Advisory Committee on Free Municipal Lectures, Street Department (including Sanitary and Street-Cleaning Divisions), Board of Art Commissioners, School Department, etc.

"Annual Address" of the mayors, "Municipal Register," *The City Record* (1898-1900).

See various "Metropolitan Boston" topics in *American Architect, Architect and Builder, City Government, Electrical World, Engineering News, Engineering Record, Garden and Forest, Lend a Hand, Railroad Gazette, Street Railway Journal*, etc.

"Old Boston," by Henry R. Blaney (Lee & Shepard).

"Boston: The Place and the People," by M. A. DeWolfe Howe (The Macmillan Company).

"Boston: A Guide Book," by Edwin Bacon (Ginn & Company).

"Boston Town," by H. E. Scudder (Houghton, Mifflin & Company).

"City Government in Boston; Its Rise and Development," Henry H. Sprague (1822-1890) (19 Milk St., Boston).

"City Wilderness," by Robt. A. Woods (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

"Historic Boston" (The Pilgrim Press).

"Historic Boston and Its Neighborhood," Edward Everett Hale (D. Appleton & Co.).

"Historic Towns—Boston," Henry Cabot Lodge (Longmans, Green & Co.).

"Historic Towns of New England," Lyman P. Powell (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

"Old Portland Legends of New England," Katherine W. Abbot (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

"Story of the City of Boston," Arthur Gilman (G. P. Putnam's Sons).

"Walks and Rides Around Boston," E. W. Bacon (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

The Journal of Geography, Chicago, June, 1903. "Special Boston Number," with "A Selected Bibliography of Boston and Vicinity."

Chautauqua Spare Minute Course

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SYSTEMATIC INSTEAD OF HAPHAZARD READING

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, complete in the pages of THE CHAUTAUQUAN for 1903-04, has been arranged to meet the demand for a short course of systematic reading which will help persons to understand the times in which we live. The course consists of the leading serial topics entitled "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renaissance," together with the series grouped about these "key topics" entitled, "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study."

This brief course offers to individuals a means of making the time spent in reading count for something during the year. It is planned to give a background, a standard of judgment, power of discrimination, sense of proportion, in a word, education along lines that will make all one's reading of use to him.

Additional articles and the regular departments of the magazine relate to features of the course and constitute important sidelights upon it. "Highways and Byways" editorial comment on the current events with special reference to the "key topics," "Survey of Civic Betterment," "Talk About Books," "News Summary," programs, helps and hints, and special supplementary articles represent a useful and entertaining variety.

One does not need to become a member of any organization to substitute for haphazard this systematic reading. There is no membership fee and the course is offered to individual readers complete in the magazine for the year.

RECOGNITION FROM CHAUTAUQUA

In the last magazine of the year containing Spare Minute Course material, blanks will be printed upon the filling out of which a Spare Minute Course Certificate will be awarded by Chautauqua Institution.

Persons will be entitled to a certificate who have read the Spare Minute Course serials named above: "Racial Composition of the American People," "The Civic Renaissance," "Reading Journey in the Borderlands of the United States," "Stories of American Promotion and Daring," "American Sculptors and Their Art," "The Arts and Crafts in American Education" and "Nature Study." These will be known as "Specified Reading." For reading the other "recommended" serials and

departments in the magazine a seal on the certificate will be awarded.

SPARE MINUTE PROGRAMS

The Chautauqua Spare Minute Course is especially adapted to the use of clubs and societies. It should be particularly helpful to clubs of men, school literary societies, church young people's societies, organizations in shops or stores, and other groups of busy people with few opportunities and limited time.

The programs outlined each month will be based upon the "Racial Composition of the American People" and "The Civic Renaissance," with the idea of bringing out the interpretation of vital topics of current interest.

I

- Summary: Article on "Immigration During the Nineteenth Century," by John R. Commons, in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
2. Discussion: What use has the United States for Austro-Hungarian and Russian Immigrants?
3. Readings: (a) From "The Russian and Polish Jew in New York," by Edward A. Steiner (*The Outlook*, 72:528-39); (b) From "Democracy and Social Ethics" by Jane Addams; (c) From "Children of the Ghetto," by Israel Zangwill.
4. Address: The Jew in History and Literature.
5. Debate: Resolved, That an Educational Test for the Admission of Immigrants is Not Advisable.

II

1. Roll-call: Answered by a fact or quotation about Boston.
2. Summary: Article on "Metropolitan Boston," by Charles Zueblin, in THE CHAUTAUQUAN.
3. Discussion: Boston's Lessons in Municipal Service to the People.
4. Papers: (a) The Metropolitan Park System of Boston; (b) Historic Boston; (c) Boston's Contribution to American Literature.
5. Debate: Resolved, That Municipal Ownership and Operation of Public Utilities is Desirable in American Cities.

Additional program material may be found in "Civic Progress Programs," "Current Events Programs," "Suggestive Programs for Local Circles," "The Travel Club," etc., on other pages of this issue of THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

Correspondence or inquiries may be addressed to the Chautauqua Spare Minute Course, Chautauqua, New York.

News Summary: Current Events

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DOMESTIC

November 1.—A bloody battle is reported in Wyoming between officers and a band of Crow Indians accused of stealing live stock. Receiver Smith of the United States ship-building combine makes a sensational report, accusing the trust of "falsification, swindling and fraud in its formation."

2.—In a private letter, President Roosevelt states that political considerations will have no bearing on his investigation into and punishment of frauds in the public service.

3.—Fall elections result in the choice of Myron T. Herrick (Rep.), as governor of Ohio; Edwin Warfield (Dem.), governor of Maryland; Albert B. Cummins (Rep.), reelected governor of Iowa; Lucius F. C. Garvin (Dem.), reelected governor of Rhode Island; John L. Bates (Rep.), reelected governor of Massachusetts; George B. McClellan (Tammany), mayor of New York and Eugene E. Schmitz (Labor), mayor of San Francisco.

4.—Ohio Republicans start a "boom" for Senator Hanna for president. Commander Hubbard of the United States gunboat *Nashville*, orders that no troops be transported by the Panama railroad, either of the government or the opposing force.

5.—The United States Steel Corporation announces a "probable cut" of \$4 a ton in steel billets and \$2 a ton for the finished product. Employees of the Chicago City Railway Company vote in favor of a strike. Judge Peter Grosscup makes a public speech in Pittsburg, severely condemning illegal corporations.

6.—Alfred Mosely, of the British Education Commission, praises American college presidents. Samuel J. Parks, the New York labor walking delegate, is sentenced to two years and three months of hard labor for extortion. The United States government recognizes the new republic of Panama.

8.—Two thousand men are laid off at the Illinois Steel Works in South Chicago. The Senate Finance Committee, after conference with the president, decides against the passage of a general currency bill by congress during the winter session.

9.—The extra session of congress opens. Mr. Cannon, of Illinois is elected speaker. American Federation of Labor convention opens in Faneuil Hall, Boston. In the house bills are introduced for the admission of New Mexico as a state and prescribing the death penalty for the assassination of a president, vice-president or foreign envoy, and making "persons who aid or abet" the crime equally guilty with the principals. It is announced in Rome that no American cardinal will be appointed at present; President Roosevelt authorizes a denial of the story, that he suggested to the pope the appointment of a cardinal.

10.—The Illinois Manufacturers' Association declares in favor of reciprocity with Canada and calls upon congress to bring it about. A duplicate of the bill to reform the consular service urged by Chicago business men is introduced in the house by Representative Adams of Pennsylvania. President Roosevelt's message urges keeping faith with the Cubans.

11.—The United States Steel Corporation decides on a ten per cent cut in wages, by which it is expected to save \$15,000,000 annually. Employees of the Chicago City Railway Company strike for

increased wages and redress of certain grievances.

13.—National convention of the W. C. T. U. is formally opened in Cincinnati. National Bureau of Labor completes statistics showing that in the United States the cost of living has increased sixteen per cent since 1896.

14.—It is reported that the Rockefeller-Gould-Hill combine has practically secured control of the Steel Trust.

16.—United States Senator Dietrich, of Nebraska, is indicted by a federal grand jury on the charge of accepting bribes.

17.—W. C. T. U. convention asks congress to propose a constitutional amendment forever prohibiting polygamy, and requests the senate to exclude Reed Smoot.

18.—After a long debate the American Federation of Labor refuses to adopt socialistic resolutions. The W. C. T. U. national convention in Cincinnati protests against attacks on the compulsory teaching of temperance and physiology in the public schools. Colombia declares she will terminate diplomatic relations unless the United States withdraws recognition of Panama. The canal treaty is signed by Secretary Hay and M. Bunau-Varilla.

19.—By vote of 325 to 21 the bill giving effect to the Cuban reciprocity treaty is passed by the house.

22.—Fifteen thousand union men and sympathizers take part in a demonstration in favor of the street car strikers in Chicago. Reported that Ohio friends of Senator Hanna are conducting a campaign looking to his nomination for president.

23.—Senator Morgan censures the president for his action in regard to Panama.

24.—After a conference at the White House, Governor Odell and Senator Platt agree to work in harmony.

25. Chicago street railway strike settled, both parties making concessions. Senator Carmack of Tennessee criticizes the Cuban reciprocity bill and asks for general revision of the tariff.

27.—Ex-president Cleveland, in a letter to Editor McKelway of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, announces that he will not be a candidate for the presidency.

28.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the new British ambassador, arrives in the United States.

30.—United States Supreme Court affirms the constitutionality of the Kansas eight-hour law, and hands down other important decisions.

FOREIGN

November 1.—Fire at the Vatican destroys three rooms and many valuable manuscripts and other art treasures. China appeals to the United States for aid against the Russian reoccupation of Mukden, Manchuria; Washington replies that nothing can be done until after the American-Chinese treaty is signed.

3.—The state of Panama declares its independence of Colombia. United States war vessels ordered to protect the isthmus.

4.—In a public speech Mr. Chamberlain points to the United States as "an example to disprove Cobdenism."

5.—Pope Pius X promises to send an exhibit and a special commissioner to the St. Louis Fair. William O'Brien resigns his seat in the British parliament and his connection with the Irish National League.

6.—"It is reported on authority" that Russia and

Germany have signed the preliminaries of an offensive and defensive alliance, "if Great Britain supports Japan in the Far East."

8.—Emperor William of Germany is operated on for a polypus in the throat.

9.—Colombia offers to ratify the canal treaty by executive order.

10.—Panama notifies Colombia that she will receive no envoy from that country until her independence has been recognized; Germany declares her neutrality and France recognizes the new republic.

11.—Five thousand Birmingham manufacturers denounce Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal policy. The Cuban congress votes \$50,000 to General Maximo Gomez in recognition of his services as the head of the revolutionary army.

12.—Pope Pius at his first public consistory makes Mgr. Merry del Val and four others cardinals.

13.—General Reyes is reported to be marching on Panama with a large army. President Roosevelt formally receives the minister of Panama. The czar's visit to Germany and France gives the Lamsdorff party ascendancy in the Russian council and tends toward peace in the Far East.

14.—American immigration to Canada for the year is 39,046; the United Kingdom sent 47,541.

15.—King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena of Italy leave Rome on a visit to King Edward of England.

16.—Rear-Admiral Walker and Consul-General Gudgeon call on the Panama junta and present a letter from President Roosevelt. Russia sends 250,000 troops to the Far East to overawe Japan.

17.—Four thousand insurgents besiege the city of San Domingo and a general attack is expected.

18.—San Domingo repulses the rebel attack.

19.—General Reyes and other Colombian peace commissioners arrive at Colon, but are not allowed to land.

20.—General Reyes, military head of the Colombian forces, states that unless the United States makes satisfactory arrangements regarding the isthmus of Panama, the Colombians will carry on an indefinite war.

21.—President Marroquin, of Colombia, issues an appeal to the American people to reject the administration's action recognizing Panama.

23.—Reported that troops under General Leonard Wood have slain three hundred Moros and wounded many others in a five-day battle. Baron Nordenskjold's antarctic expedition is rescued by an Argentine warship.

24.—San Domingo surrenders to the revolutionists.

25.—Colombian government notifies the Panama Canal Company of Paris that it will not be permitted to transfer its privileges to the United States.

26.—Riots break out in Italy as a result of Austria's refusal to allow a free Italian university in Innsbruck.

27.—Reported that Russia and Japan have agreed upon a settlement of the Manchurian question. Colombia continues military preparations; Minister Beaupre and other Americans are said to be in danger.

28.—French senate adopts bill prohibiting members of congregations from teaching.

30.—Colombia is said to be preparing to send small parties of troops to Panama to engage in a guerilla war of reconquest.

OBITUARY

November 1.—Prof. Theodor Mommsen, German historian, dies of apoplexy, in Berlin.

13.—Andrew H. Green, "Father of Greater New York," shot and killed by an insane man.

20.—General Francis M. Drake, ex-governor of Iowa, dies at Centerville, Iowa.

27.—Rev. Dr. William Charles Roberts, president of Central University, ex-president of Lake Forest University, dies in Danville, Ky.

CURRENT EVENTS PROGRAMS

DOMESTIC

1. Quiz: Prepare questions to be answered regarding the points in President Roosevelt's message to congress.
2. Papers: (a) Review of the Special Session of Congress; (b) The Case Against Senator Smoot of Utah; (c) Digest of constitution of the Citizens' Industrial Association (organized in Chicago, Oct. 31); (d) Report on Convention of American Federation of Labor (Boston, Nov. 8); (e) Character Sketches of the late Wm. L. Elkins of Philadelphia, and the late Andrew H. Green, "Father of Greater New York."
3. Readings: (a) From "Immigration During the Nineteenth Century," particularly the section on "The Jews," by John R. Commons (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for January); (b) From "If the South Had Been Allowed to Go," by Ernest Crosby, (North American Review for December); (c) From "The New Revelation in Science," by John Trowbridge (The Atlantic for December).
4. Diplomatic Discussion: . Appoint one person to represent Panama, another Colombia, and a third the United States before the club which shall resolve itself into a tribunal to pass judgment upon the issues involved in the Panama affair.

FOREIGN

1. Roll-call: Answered by quotations from foreign comment on the Panama affair.
2. Papers: (a) Why the Dreyfus Case Will Not Down; (b) The Revolution in Santo Domingo; (c) Ministerial Crisis in Italy; (d) Significance of Republican and Socialist Gains in Spain; (e) Character sketches of the late Theodor Mommsen and Panama's new minister to the United States, Philippe Bunau-Varilla.
3. Readings: (a) From John Morley's "Life of Gladstone"; (b) From "The Value of Venezuelan Arbitration," by Wayne MacVeagh (North American Review for December); (c) From "The Colombian and Venezuelan Republics," by William L. Scruggs (Little, Brown & Co.); (d) From "Mexico and the Aztecs," by Sara Y. Stevenson (THE CHAUTAUQUAN for January).
4. Address: The Possibilities of New European Alliances.

[Correspondence, inquiries concerning these current events programs and requests for further detailed information should be addressed to editor THE CHAUTAUQUAN, 5711 Kimbark Avenue, Chicago.]

C. L. S. C. Round Table

COUNSELORS OF THE CHAUTAUQUA LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CIRCLE.

JESSE L. HURLBUT, D.D.
 LYMAN ABBOTT, D.D.
 HENRY W. WARREN, D.D.
 J. M. GIBSON, D.D.

EDWARD EVERETT HALE, D.D.
 JAMES H. CARLISLE, LL.D.
 WM. C. WILKINSON, D.D.
 W. P. KANE, D.D.

MISS KATE F. KIMBALL, Executive Secretary.

A WORD FOR THE NEW YEAR

I dream'd in a dream I saw a city invincible to
 the attacks of the whole rest of the earth,
 I dreamed that was the new city of Friends,
 Nothing was greater there than the quality of robust
 love, it led the rest,
 It was seen every hour in the actions of the men of
 that city,
 And in all their looks and words.

—Whitman.

THE CLASS OF 1907

Members of the "freshman" class will be glad to know that their class enrolment promises to be a very large one. Fully a thousand larger than 1906. The enthusiasm of the class was from the outset very strong, and they have entered upon their various responsibilities with much zeal. Some details regarding the organization as effected at Chautauqua this summer were given in the October Round Table and the members of the class so widely scattered will be glad to hear from their president at this time.

Dear Classmates:—

Your class president would take this early opportunity of greeting you and thanking you all for the enthusiastic and at the same time serious way in which you have begun the four years' work. We may feel assured that as regards numbers, quality, purpose and spirit the class of 1907 will be found inferior to none.

Our enthusiasm must not prove to be of the flash-in-the-pan variety, dazzling for the moment but leaving us blinded and confused; rather the steady glow that illuminates within and without.

In all our reading and study we should aim to possess the ready, accurate, and open mind of the scholar and at the same time remember that if we would help the world with what we read and study, we must appropriate it to ourselves and learn to use it wisely.

I have one important suggestion to make which will aid materially in developing the class life and spirit, especially when the class meets from time to time at Chautauqua. If each member will take the trouble to send to the class secretary, Mrs. James Avery, of Shreveport La., a postal giving the most

important facts about his life especially his school record or literary work, travels, chief interests outside of business, etc., the secretary would have all ready, without any further labor on her part, a card catalogue of the class of which any member who might come to Chautauqua could avail himself. In order to make the cards uniform for reference the full name of the person should be written in the upper left-hand corner.

Yours with heart and hand in the Chautauqua cause,

GEORGE DWIGHT KELLOGG.

Williamstown, Mass., November 5, 1903.

"Dreams are half deeds, and this our solid world is built on visions."

In the very early years of Chautauqua, as members of the Reading Circle began to realize what strong ties would soon be felt toward the Hall of Philosophy, it was suggested that the present building be replaced by one of more durable material. This was a dream of Chancellor Vincent's for many years as he saw Chautauqua developing into an institution which would hold a permanent place in our national life. It now seems probable that the dreams of twenty years ago will soon be realized, if the Chautauquans of today have the same prophetic vision as those of the early years, and crystallize that vision into deeds.

The cornerstone of the new Hall has been laid and the building will, it is hoped, be sufficiently advanced to be available for use during the coming summer. The Hope Circle, of Providence, Rhode Island, has the proud distinction of having contributed, in 1884, twenty-five dollars for the new Hall. The amount at interest has now almost doubled itself, and this the first gift will be especially commemorated in the new building.

In the November CHAUTAUQUAN a plan of the Hall has been shown and an announcement made of various "units" which may serve as the basis of gifts, so that every giver may feel a personal responsibility for some part of the building.

Work must be undertaken in the early spring and gifts to be effective should be made at once. Every circle and reader will want to have a share in building the new Hall, and provision will be made for the recognition of even the smallest individual contributions. Several of the classes have subscribed for columns and some payments have been made, but each class is in need of addi-



G. D. KELLOGG
 President of the Class of
 1907.



CHURCH BUILT FOR MINERS AT VALENCIANA, MEXICO

tional subscriptions to bring up the required amount and to give every member a share. We give below a statement of such class subscriptions. All money contributed by members of these classes will be credited to the class fund. Amounts should be sent by New York draft or post-office order to Dr. W. H. Hickman, Chautauqua, N. Y.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| Class of 1882 subscribed..... | \$250 |
| Class of 1884 subscribed..... | 250 |
| Class of 1886 subscribed..... | 250 |
| Class of 1887 subscribed..... | 250 |
| Class of 1888 subscribed..... | 250 (conditional) |
| Class of 1889 subscribed..... | 500 |
| Class of 1893 subscribed..... | 250 |
| Class of 1896 subscribed..... | 250 |
| Class of 1901 subscribed..... | 250 |
| Class of 1902 subscribed..... | 250 |

Aside from these class gifts several columns have been taken by individual members of the C. L. S. C., and members of classes, not enumerated above, have contributed sums as individuals. It is plain, therefore, that every Chautauquan may have an opportunity to make some direct gift to what will quickly become a historic building. What a happy idea it would be to have each one of the \$10 squares which compose the border of the building taken by a Chautauqua circle. Even a small circle possessed of enthusiasm and energy could get up a literary entertainment from which the sum of \$10 could easily be realized. Some of the larger circles would find it equally easy to provide for a \$25 square for the floor of the Hall itself.

This is our opportunity as Chautauquans to express our loyalty to the institution of which we are a part. The perpetuation of its great work rests with us. How many of us will have a share in it?

A MILLION-DOLLAR CHURCH FOR MINERS

Living, as we do, in an atmosphere of industrial problems we are occasionally surprised to find that some experiments which we call "progressive" are really centuries old. We have so fallen into the habit of thinking of our Spanish-American neighbors as sadly behind the times, that it is a wholesome experience for us to discover some facts about them which would do credit to the twentieth century. Here, for instance, is a glimpse of the old Valenciana mine, ten miles from the city of Guanajuato, dating back to the days before our American Revolution. The owner of the mine, a certain Spanish count, built a church for his miners on the top of the mountain, at a cost of a million dollars, and embellished it with altars and paintings brought from Italy, the altars alone costing one hundred thousand dollars each. The schools and cottages around the church are said to be models of cleanliness, and gay with flowers. Another interesting feature of the mine is the great stone stairway, twenty feet wide, cut in solid rock and intended for an air shaft. Every hundred steps there is a platform with a bench to rest upon and a font and crucifix. So did these mine owners, a hundred years ago in benighted Mexico, study the needs of their people.



How well do we know our American poets? These are selections from poems by Lowell. Can you identify them?

1. O Power, more near my life than life itself
I fear not Thy withdrawal; more I fear,
Seeing, to know Thee not hoodwinked with
dreams

Of signs and wonders, while unnoticed, Thou,
Walking Thy garden still, commun'st with men,
Missed in the commonplace of miracle.

2. Yea, Manhood hath a wider span
And larger privilege of life than man.

* * * * *

That swift validity in noble veins,
Of choosing danger and disdaining shame,
Of being set on flame
By the pure fire that flies all contact base
But wraps its chosen with angelic might,
These are imperishable gains.

3. Some suck up poison from a sorrow's core
As nought but nightshade grew upon earth's
ground
Love turned all his to heart's-ease, and the more
Fate tried his bastions, she but forced a door
Leading to sweeter manhood and more sound.
4. Every pine and fir and hemlock.
Wore ermine too dear for an earl
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch deep with pearl.
5. Why, th' ain't a bird upon the tree
But half forgives my bein' human.
6. When this New World was parted she strove
not to shirk
Her lot in the heirdom, the tough, silent Work,
The hero-share ever from Herakles down
To Odin, the Earth's iron scepter and crown.
7. Not what we give, but what we share,
For the gift without the giver is bare.
8. Once to every man and nation comes the
moment to decide.
In the strife of Truth with Falsehood, for the
good or evil side.
9. We may shut our eyes, but we cannot help
knowing
That skies are clear and grass is growing.
10. It may be glorious to write
Thoughts that shall glad the two or three
High souls, like those far stars that come in
sight
Once in a century
But better far it is to speak
One single word, which now and then
Shall waken their free nature in the weak
And friendless sons of men.
11. She hath no scorn of common things
And, though she seem of other birth,
Round us her heart entwines and cliags,
And patiently she folds her wings,
To tread the humble paths of earth.



SOME LITERARY DIVERSIONS

The regular circle program may be varied with occasional lighter features to great advantage. This month, for instance, there is a fine chance for a very spicy dialogue between President Diaz and Cortez. Two members should be selected to represent the speakers and two others may be added, making a committee of four to work up an effective dialogue.

The perplexity of Cortez as he views the present city of Mexico, his references to historical events of his own time, his conception of government, Diaz's explanation of the school system, the opening up of railroads, etc., all these points in the hands of a bright committee can be worked into an effective dialogue. Diaz and Cortez should be dressed in characteristic fashion, and the stage setting may represent a porch from which an extensive view is presumably to be seen.

A congress of Mexican cities will give opportunity for some spectacular effects. Let a dozen or more members be dressed in Mexican costumes to represent various cities, and let each in turn tell its own story. Characteristic decorations may be worn. Guanajuato, for example, may make lavish use of silver; Queretaro, cotton cloth, etc. Other members of the circle might represent famous Mexicans—Hidalgo, Montezuma, Juarez, etc.

A series of tableaux representing scenes in "A White Umbrella in Mexico" or in "A Fair God"



ROCK-CUT CHAPEL IN VALENCIANA MINE, MEXICO

could be worked up most effectively, brief descriptions of the scene being read while the tableau is shown.

A spirited debate is always of public interest and in connection with some of the above features would help to make a varied program.

THE 1906 PIN

The "John Ruskin" Class voted early in their career to have a class pin. The pin is now ready, and the accompanying cut shows its general design. Two styles are available, one in silver for seventy-five cents, and the other in gold for a dollar and a quarter. All profits from the sale of the pin go into the class treasury and help to meet the payment of their share of the C. L. S. C. Club House, Alumni Hall. All orders for the pin should be sent to Mrs. C. H. Russell, 216 Eighteenth street, Toledo, Ohio.



By special request we publish here review questions on the series of articles on "American Sculptors and Their Art." In the next number of THE CHAUTAUQUAN questions will be given at the end of the article.

1. What preparation had Mr. French for his career as a sculptor? 2. Describe "The Minute Man" and "John Harvard." 3. What is the character of the group made for the Columbian Deaf and Dumb Institution? 4. Why has the Milmore Memorial met such wide appreciation? 5. In what fine works has he commemorated some of the famous men of our day? 6. What

statue of his has recently been unveiled in New York? 7. In what forms did our early American art show itself? Describe the career of Mrs. Patience Lowell Wright. What position did William Rush hold among our early artists? 10. Compare the work of Greenough, Powers and Story. 11. What two fine statues have we by Henry Kirke Brown? 12. What influence had the Greek revival upon American sculpture? 13. In what way did Thomas Ball mark a new influence in American art? 14. What is one of his most important statues? 15. What two artists executed bronze doors for the Capitol at Washington? 16. How is John Rogers's American spirit expressed in his work? 17. Who was Hosmer? 18. How has Mr. J. Q. A. Ward made his influence felt upon American sculpture? 19. How does American sculpture today compare with that of Europe? 20. What striking evidence of this progress was shown at the Paris Exposition? 21. Give examples of our sculpture which are peculiarly American in their spirit? 22. In what way do they express American ideals in art? 23. What preparation had Olin L. Warner for his career? 24. What are some of his most important works? 25. What advantages in early training had Augustus Saint-Gaudens? 26. Why has his Lincoln "taken such high rank"? 27. How has the nobility of his ideals been expressed in his Shaw Memorial? 28. What did President Eliot say of his work?

OUTLINE OF REQUIRED READING FOR FEBRUARY

FEBRUARY 4-11—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Racial Composition of the American People," to "The Jews."

Required Book: "Literary Leaders of America." Lowell and Whitman.

FEBRUARY 11-18—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "The Racial Composition of the American People" (concluded).

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Chaps. IV and V.

FEBRUARY 18-25—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "Mexico and the Aztecs."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Chap. VI.

FEBRUARY 25-MARCH 4—

In THE CHAUTAUQUAN: "American Sculptors and Their Art."

Required Book: "Evolution of Industrial Society." Part II, chap. I.

SUGGESTIVE PROGRAMS FOR LOCAL CIRCLES

FEBRUARY 4-11—

1. Roll-call: Items of interest concerning Russians and Austro-Hungarians in this country (Their location, character, occupations etc., see government reports mentioned in bibliography) or reports on paragraphs in "Highways and Byways" for this month.
2. Quiz on article on Racial Composition.
3. Quotations from Whitman illustrating his feeling of brotherhood for the race.
4. Reading: Selection from Lowell's "My Garden Acquaintance."
5. Paper: Lowell as an Essayist.
6. Reading: Selections from "On a Certain Condescension in Foreigners," and from "Personal Retrospect of James Russell Lowell,"

Howells. *Scribner's Magazine*, 28: 363-78 (Sept., '00).

7. Discussion: Lowell as revealed in his work. Each member should bring a half dozen brief selections illustrative of different sides of Lowell's genius. Or a single poem like "The Cathedral" or "The Commemoration Ode" or "The Vision of Sir Launfal" should be studied under the direction of a teacher of literature.

FEBRUARY 11-18—

1. Roll-call: Instances of class conditions in this country which are a menace to a true democracy.
2. Review and discussion of chapters IV and V in "Evolution of Industrial Society."

3. Reading: From "Democracy and Social Ethics." Jane Addams. Chapter V.
4. Papers: Israel among the Nations. (See *Forum*, 16: 442, *North American Review*, 172: 778, *Century*, 3: 602.)
5. Reading. Selection from poems of Emma Lazarus with sketch of her life. (See *Century*, 14: 875, *Critic*, 11: 318) also from poems of Morris Rosenfeld (the poet of the sweat-shop).
6. Summary of Jacob Riis's article on "Jews in New York," see *Review of Reviews*, 13: 58 (Jan., '96).
7. Oral Reports: Types of the Jew in Literature (see "Merchant of Venice," "Ben Hur," "Daniel Deronda," "Hypatia," "Ivanhoe," "The Wandering Jew," "Children of the Ghetto").

FEBRUARY 18-25—

1. Roll-call: Pronunciation of Mexican proper names.
2. Paper: Montezuma and the Aztecs.
3. Reading: From Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," vol. II, bk. V, chap. III, "The Melancholy Night."
4. Brief Reports: The Catholic Orders; The Work of Protestants; Some Famous Churches. (See Mexican Guide Book, "The Awakening of a Nation," and other references in bibliography.)
5. Reading: Selection from "A Fair God," by Lew Wallace, or "A White Umbrella in Mexico," by F. Hopkinson Smith.
6. Paper: The French Intervention (see "Maximilian in Mexico," by Stevenson, or articles in *Century*, vol. 33: 113, 420, 602, 707).



THE TRAVEL CLUB

FIRST WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Reports on points of interest in the City of Mexico.
2. Map Study: Mexico in the days of Cortez.
3. Book Review: Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico." The three volumes should be assigned to three people, each of whom should tell the story of his own book and read selections from it. If the circle has access to the chronicle of Bernal Diaz of Castillo, some selections from this will be found very interesting.
4. Papers: The Aztec Civilization. (See Prescott, also "Travels in Mexico," by F. A. Ober, Janvier's "Guide Book," and bibliography); Mexico's New Drainage System. (See *Harper's Magazine*, 94: 498 (Mar., '97) also *Review of Reviews*, 25: 226 (Feb., '02), or "The Awakening of a Nation.")
5. Debate: Resolved, That Spanish domination brought greater evil to Mexico than her Aztec civilization.
6. Reading: Selection from "The Fair God," by Lew Wallace or from "In the City's Streets" in "A White Umbrella in Mexico," by F. Hopkinson Smith.

SECOND WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Exhibition of pictures illustrating types of Spanish architecture in Mexico (see illustrated magazine articles in bibliography, also Poole's Index).
2. Pronunciation match on Mexican names.
3. Map Study: Relation of Mexico's geography to its history.

7. Reading: From "The Biglow Papers," "No. II on the Mexican War."
8. Discussion: How did the United States morally justify its attitude toward Mexico in '48 and in '65, the Boer war in '99, Cuba and the Philippines in '98, Panama in 1903?

FEBRUARY 25-MARCH 4—

1. Roll-call: Reports on the exports and imports of Mexico. Each member should be assigned one of these and show its value to Mexico today. See bibliography, encyclopedias, etc.
2. Brief Reports on Chihuahua; Guanajuato and its mines; Queretaro; Vera Cruz; Yucatan (see "The Awakening of a Nation," and other references in bibliography).
3. Map Study: The geography of Mexico in relation to its history and products.
4. Reading: From "A White Umbrella in Mexico," chapter "Tzintzuntzan and the Titian"; also from Charles Dudley Warner's "Mexican Notes" describing the same locality, *Harper's Magazine*, 70: 343 (Aug., '87).
5. Papers: President Diaz and his work for Mexico (see "The Awakening of a Nation," also "The Library Shelf"). The Two Pan-American Congresses (see *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, 10: 703 (Mar., '90), *Outlook*, 69: 432-4, *Review of Reviews*, 24: 525).
6. Reports on article on "American Sculptors and Their Art" discussing the works referred to and the events which they commemorate.
7. Review and discussion of chapter on "Competition" in "Evolution of Industrial Society."

4. Papers: The Story of Mexican Independence; "The Miserable War of '48" (see "The Awakening of a Nation," by Lumis, "Mexican Guide Book," by Janvier, also histories and encyclopedias).
5. Reading: Selection from Lowell's "Biglow Papers," "No. II on the Mexican War," or from Hopkinson Smith's "A White Umbrella in Mexico," chapter on "Tzintzuntzan and The Titian." Compare with Charles Dudley Warner's experience as given in his "Mexican Notes," in *Harper's*, 75: 443 (Aug., '87).
6. Brief Reports on Chihuahua, Morelio and Patzcuaro (see "The Awakening of a Nation," Warner's "Mexican Notes," Ober's "Travels in Mexico").
7. Answers to the question: How did the United States morally justify its attitude toward Mexico in '48 and in '65; the Boer war in '99; Cuba, and the Philippines in '98, and Panama in 1903?

THIRD WEEK—

1. Roll-call: Reports on the exports and imports of Mexico. (Each member should be assigned one of these and show its value to Mexico today.)
2. Map Study: Geography of Mexico in relation to its products.
3. Papers: The French Intervention (see "Maximilian in Mexico" by Stevenson, or articles in *Century*, vol. 33: 113, 420, 602, 707); Art Treasures of Mexico (see bibliography).

4. Reading: From "A White Umbrella in Mexico," chapter on "A Morning in Guanajuato" (see also *Century*, 15: 244).
 5. Items of interest about Mexican cities: Guanajuato and its mines; Queretaro and Guadalajara.
 6. Discussion: The value to Mexico and the United States of the Pan-American Congresses of 1889 and 1901 (see *THE CHAUTAUQUAN*, 10: 703 (Mar., '90), *Outlook*, 79; *Review of Reviews*, 24: 525).
- FOURTH WEEK—
1. Roll-call: Reports on Modern Mexican "types," showing their origin, social position, characteristics, etc. (These should be previously assigned. See Ober's "Travels in Mexico" and other works in bibliography.)
 2. Pronunciation match on Mexican names.
 3. Papers: The public schools of Mexico; President Diaz and his work (see "The Awakening of a Nation," etc., also "The Library Shelf").
 4. Reading: "The Lost Galleon," by Bret Harte.
 5. Oral reports on religious conditions in Mexico. These should include the Catholic orders and their influence, accounts of some of the most famous churches, and the work of the Protestants (see bibliography, also material from missionary boards of the various Protestant denominations).
 6. Debate: Resolved, That it would be to the mutual advantage of Mexico and the United States to be united under one government.

ANSWERS TO SEARCH QUESTIONS ON JANUARY READINGS

"RACIAL COMPOSITION OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE"

1. The Irish largely in cities or factory towns; Germans in cities or on farms in the Middle West; English in cities and in mines of Pennsylvania; Scandinavians, colonies of their own in Minnesota and West. 2. In 1885 there were 20 per cent of foreign birth and over one-half of foreign parentage. 3. About three-fourths. 4. (a) They live on wages and amid conditions which it would be disastrous to have as the common American standard. (b) They add to the illiteracy of the community. (c) Many of them do not intend to become citizens. (d) They make possible bad factory conditions and the sweat shop system. 5. Agricultural. Six out of ten are occupied in labor connected with the land. 6. Silk. She supplies more than one-third of the silk crop of the world.

"READING JOURNEY IN THE BORDERLANDS OF THE UNITED STATES"

1. Equal to the combined area of the New England States and New York. 2. The "civilized" Malays, about five million chiefly Tagalogs, Visayans, and Ilocanos; the Moros or Mohammedan Malays, about half a million; The pagan Malays of numerous tribes, the Negritos the remains of a black race, and some half breeds. 3. Said to be from the name of the large mortar for pounding rice which stands at the door of almost every native house. 4. They are very extraordinary and largely undeveloped. All economic plants of the tropics are successfully raised, the soil being remarkably fertile. 5. The Sultan of Sulu. 6. The Faribault plan of instruction has been adopted by which every denomination has the right to send religious teachers to the schools to give instruction to children whose parents desire it.

THE LIBRARY SHELF

A MODERN WASHINGTON

Already the formative years of our own country seem so far distant that the figure of Washington looms up with heroic proportions through the misty background of the past, and we are tempted to think that men of his type could hardly hold their own in this restless twentieth century. Yet right across our own border where our sister republic of Mexico has achieved national dignity after years of chaos in her government, we find the prototype of our own first president.

To rule as the head of a republic continuously for term after term throughout a period of twenty years demands abilities of a rare order, and this has been the achievement of Porfirio Diaz of Mexico. From Mr. Charles F. Lummis's "Awakening of a Nation," we select a few paragraphs which suggest what kind of man is this Mexican leader who has made himself so assuredly "First in the hearts of his countrymen":

A man of five feet eight, erect as the Indian he is disproportionately confounded with, quick as the

Iberian he far more nearly is, a fine agreement of unusual physical strength and still more unusual physical grace, with the true Indian trunk and the muscular European limbs, Diaz is physically one man in twenty thousand. . . . There are young old men everywhere, but this is the freshest veteran in our knowledge. By the lithe step, the fine ruddy skin whose capillaries have not yet learned to clog or knot, by the keen, full eye, or the round, flexible voice, it seems a palpable absurdity to pretend that this man has counted not only sixty-seven years, but years of supreme stress. If in forty of them he ever knew a comforting certainty, it must have been by faith and not by sight; for from boyhood to middle life his face was always against overwhelming odds. If fair fluency in reading physical tokens has impressed upon the visitor a certain conviction, the conversation is definitive. Some men look and walk like gods—and talk as if there were none. I have known a very few whose address carried the same contagion, and one whose words were compelling, but never another man whose language, purely as a medium, so captured

me. . . . I have never talked with another man by the hour at a time without catching him in one waste word. . . .

It might be rash to lug into any comparison the Iron Chancellor, but of actual rulers; republican or dynastic, there certainly is not another—if there may have been one—so “posted” as the man of Mexico. Offhand, without hesitation and with accuracy (as I have often been at pains to verify), he gives whatsoever detail is desired of whatsoever branch of government. He is more ready than the contractors themselves as to the men and money using in some great work. The commanders of the military zones can tell you (in twice the words) as much each of his own scope as Diaz can tell you of the entire field. The superintendent of education in a district may be as informative (if you give him time) about the schools in his charge as the creator of the Mexican public-school system is about the districts *en masse*. It is an open secret in the capital that the president not infrequently worships his ministers in their own fields. Not all of the cabinet are wonders; but all are able men, and at least three of them extraordinary ones. I do not mean to lay all this to the door-step of genius. It is not more due to his most rare faculty of grasp than to his enormous application for the mastery of every question. And—a genuine test of breadth—he is not afraid to say, “I do not know.” He ventures no opinion in things he has not measured.

This strangely direct and pregnant speech, a model of saying most in speaking least, runs, nevertheless, with all the sincerity and the winningness of a boy. . . . It was when we came to schools that the “autocrat” came suddenly to his feet and translated me to a distant inner room and shewed me his private maps. The big plan of the capital bristled with pins, their heads of three colors (this was just before the federal round-up of schools in July, 1896; now there are but two colors); and his knowledge of the schools all and several, when and where and how, was as graphic as the map itself. . . .

It is this man, whose eye and voice and step belie the half his years, that has wrought the Mexican miracle. . . .

It has been a greater thing to conquer the hearts than the hands of the nation. I can remember when to scratch a Mexican college-boy was pretty generally to find an anti-*Porfirista*; and every priest's robe covered a Tory. Why? Well, the radical objection to the president was that he was president. Sophomoric minds, overfed with reading, looked more to the shadow than to the substance. They tended—as their elders sometimes tend—to remember the theory and forget the fact. They failed to notice that all of a republic is not the license to all to misgovern themselves; that peace, security, the equal conservation of every man's right, are as significant of democracy as is the name of an office; and they were restive over a matter of definition. . . .

But this last barrier between Diaz and the inner hearts of his people has gone down before his personality. It was partly by *la mano dura*, but more by the clear head and the clean record. It might be too much to call any man unselfish; it is enough when a man acts unselfishly—and this is the root of this man's complete mastery. It has become inevitable, even to the most unthoughtful stiff-neck, not only that he could hold his place, but that he held it in trust. Within a few years—even within his term just ended—the last opposition to Diaz has died a natural death. Even the Church party, which delivered its country up to the intervention of the Philistines, sees now that it would be folly to exchange a just opponent for a partisan of its own.

The hold of Diaz on his countrymen began in his extraordinary military career. Not only its brilliancy, but its patriotism, kindled hero-worship to a blaze. In the longest and darkest night that Mexico ever knew, he rose early and shone steadfast the star of hope for national autonomy. His people, his government, and his foe all came to recognize him as the first soldier of Mexico. Upon the head of this, to general surprise, he has earned a still rarer distinction. The greatest general in Mexican history, he has also proved himself the greatest statesman. And no less than his record of war and administration, his private character has conquered the love of those whose admiration was already stormed.



NEWS FROM READERS AND CIRCLES

Pendragon opened a copy of “My Study Windows,” as the Round Table came to order. “Do you remember,” he queried, “in Lowell's chapter on Thoreau what he says of Emerson? Let me read you just one sentence: ‘No man young enough to have felt it can forget, or cease to be grateful for, the mental and moral *nudge* which he received from the writings of his high-minded and brave-spirited countryman.’ I am reminded of this by a

newspaper clipping on ‘reading’ which has just come from one of our individual members in Maine. The suggestions are made by the state superintendent, Mr. W. W. Stetson, who, by the way, is an old Chautauquan. He says, among other things, ‘Read the books that help you most. Read the same books many times. Read for ideas more than facts.’ Of course, the third suggestion is really closely related to the first for it is the books that

give us ideas that help us most. To read and re-read such a book is to be molded by it just as 'The Great Stone Face' in Hawthorne's famous story shaped the character of the man who watched it day after day. In our busy lives we can't re-read many books, but we ought to try to feel the influence of at least one great book every year. We must decide for ourselves what book it shall be. That is where our individuality counts. You all remember how last month, one of our readers had come under the spell of Ely's 'Evolution of Industrial Society' and became eloquent on the subject."

"I want to express my pleasure," said an Illinois delegate, "in seeing Miss Jane Addams's 'Democracy and Social Ethics' referred to in our programs this month. I once heard Professor Ely say that he regarded it as an 'epoch-making' book. I think everybody ought to read it, and especially the women. I've looked at the servant question differently ever since I read it and my whole attitude toward the poor and the dependent has changed. Human nature has a new dignity for me. I don't know any book that stimulates my moral sense as this does. It goes to the heart of things in a most extraordinary way. I keep a copy of it where I can pick it up at any time and whenever I feel that I'm not quite in tune with my fellowmen, a chapter of it sets me on the right track. Of course many of you may not feel as I do, but this is my experience and I give it for what it is worth. Miss Addams doesn't solve the servant question or any of the other perplexities of our day, but she points out the fundamental things that must be reckoned with before we do solve them."



"Social coöperation, you see, is the keynote of our time," said Pendragon, "and we are always delighted to find evidences of it among the circles. You must hear something of the new Kansas City Alumni and I will ask Mrs. Wilmot Harris to report." "We have a membership of forty," replied Mrs. Harris, "and our object was at first purely social but many of the members now read with the two circles, the Altrurians and the Bryant. There are four regular meetings of the Alumni each year, a business meeting in May, an 'At Home' in October, a literary entertainment in January and an outing in April. The last meeting was the 'At Home' on October 24 and we had a fine attendance. We sang Chautauqua songs, wore our badges, gave our mottoes and made all we could of the class spirit. The enthusiasm has proven contagious, and the undergraduates are anxious to finish up their work and be admitted to the Alumni. We find almost every week some one who has taken the course and will join us at our mid-winter meeting."

"I should like," said an Ohio member of 1907, "to ask what these seals are to which I see fre-

quent allusions." "This copy of the C. L. S. C. diploma," replied Pendragon, "will clear up your difficulty. Do you see the shadowy outlines of a pyramid with steps which forms the background of the diploma? This is significant of the continuous progress of the C. L. S. C. graduate. A seal placed upon the diploma shows that some graduate course has been taken or that special review papers have been filled out. The members of the Kansas City Alumni are enriching their diplomas with seals by taking the regular work of this year with the undergraduate circles."

"You will all be interested I am sure in this dainty invitation from the Alpha Circle of Cincinnati," he continued. "You see they are celebrating their twenty-fifth anniversary. These twenty-five years have seen brave doings on their part."

"I want you to notice also the program of the Chautauqua League of Des Moines, Iowa. You will see that they have been studying the Racial Composition of their own state. Be sure that you all study up this question in your own localities. It's a step toward good citizenship." He then introduced a member of the Chautauqua League of Des Moines who presented copies of their program. "The League," she said, "gathers together once a month representatives from all the different circles of our city and each program deals with some important topic of the year's study. As Pendragon has said, you will notice that in November we discussed the Racial Composition of our own state, its educational advantages and its contribution to literature. In December, 'The New South'; in January, 'The New Civic Spirit'; in February, 'Sculpture'; in March and April, literary subjects; and in May, the 'Louisiana Purchase.' In June we have our annual picnic. The league is now seven years old and you've no idea how much it has done to promote intelligent study of present-day problems."



"We shall find that the 1907 circles are quite equal to their new responsibilities," said Pendragon, as he presented the delegate from Avonmore, Pa., "Mr. Kemp represents a circle of thirteen members." "We were a little late in getting started," responded the delegate, "but we are having most interesting meetings which we hold at the homes of our members. We have a program committee who do good work and our two recent debates on 'Are we good neighbors to Canada?' and 'Is the Canadian system of government better than ours?' roused a great deal of interest."

"We had a very lively time in our circle," said a Norwalk, Ohio, member, "debating the second subject above referred to. What made it especially interesting was that our minister took the Canadian side, and Miss Danforth, another member, championed our own country. It was surprising to



This shirt, in wear four seasons of Eight months each, looks good as new, tho' washed nearly 100 times with PEARLINE.

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Women, You Have no Right to be Ill

—no right to be awkward or unsightly. What stands between you and health, beauty, a good figure? Isn't it simply ignorance—ignorance of yourself and nature's laws?

That's It Exactly. I wish I could talk to you five minutes. I could then convince you that I am very much in earnest. But as I cannot talk to you (because so many others need me) I will write to you, if you will just write to me.

I Want to Tell You About Yourself—you individually—and what I can do for you. I want to make you understand that I can really give you health, beauty, and a good figure. I'll send you some intensely interesting letters from other women whom I have helped, if you will let me, and

I Will Tell You What to Do to rid yourself of the misery of constipation, indigestion, poor, cold, stagnant blood, liability to cold, weakness, lame back and limbs, nervousness, obesity, and troubles peculiar to women. I will teach you how to build up your body by intelligent exercises requiring just fifteen minutes a day.

I Will Make You a Well Woman and in making you well I will bring your figure to symmetrical proportions by reducing prominent abdomens and hips, building up your neck, bust, and chest, enrich your blood and give you a fine color, a clear skin, bright eyes, and the delightful personal magnetism of perfect fullness of physical life. I will teach you to breathe and give you a fine poise and carriage, and the result will be an almost inconceivable brightening of your mind and of your view of life. I will make the world look sweeter to you and you look sweeter to the world.

Here are a few words from my friends:

"It seems to me that you understand me, Miss Cocroft, and I want to tell you that your letters do me about as much good as the exercises, and I read them quite as often."

"It is five weeks last night since I began to practice my first lesson, and I find that my bust is improving, becoming firmer and higher. My neck is filling out and my skin is clear, my eyes brighter, and I walk much better, sit better, stand better, and feel better in every way. My husband is so proud and pleased with the change in my general appearance that seeing his pleasure I cannot help but be happy over it."

"I have but two more lessons to take and I am sorry, because I have enjoyed reading your letters more than I can tell, and your words of sympathy and hope have done much for me."

Is it Worth While? Write and ask me for some of the letters other women have sent me. I'll send them—and a word just for yourself too. If you will enclose ten cents in stamps I will send you a card with the outlines of a perfect figure to place on your dresser, and a booklet showing correct lines of the body in poise and movement. Every mother should keep this outline before growing children. Don't wait. Write to-day, please—I have so much good news to tell you.

SUSANNA COCROFT,

Dept. 292.

57 Washington St.,

CHICAGO.

Miss Cocroft is the President of the Physical Culture Extension work in America. This is sufficient introduction to the public



us to see what a good showing Canada could make, but Miss Danforth's side was also ably equipped and finally won in a fair fight. We were so stirred up that we forgot all about the time of day and ran a full hour over our usual limit."

One of the New York state delegation reported at this point that the West Nyack Circle had also been going into Canadian affairs with a good deal of zest. "We had a fine paper on the Manitoba school system quite recently and we are all working on the debate to come off at our next meeting on 'Resolved that Canada should be annexed to the United States.'"



"I'm glad you're all so alive on the subject of debates," said Pendragon, "it's one of the very best ways to become vitally interested in a subject."

"We don't want to take up too much attention," interposed another member from the West Nyack Circle, "but I really want you to know how much we are getting out of this year's course. We celebrated election day by a pilgrimage to the land of Ichabod Crane and oddly enough we found another Chautauqua Circle in our neighborhood, bent upon a similar errand, so we made a party of nearly forty. It was an enchanting November day, warm and sunny. Nature seemed pervaded by an Irvingesque spirit quite fitting the occasion. Of course we went first to the Sleepy Hollow church and cemetery. A very simple stone marks the resting place of Irving and four great trees with an air of friendly protection extend their branches over the spot. 'Sunnyside' in its quiet retirement by the river-side seemed delightfully quaint and venerable with the ivy clambering all over it and a general air of repose pervading all its surroundings. The whole experience made Irving seem a very real personality to us and the Hudson more than ever a river of historic charm. This expedition was such a success that I am sure we shall attempt other pilgrimages."

"I hope you will all follow the example of these Chautauquans," commented Pendragon, "and be sure to give us the benefit of your good times. Now let us hear from Mt. Vernon, New York, where the circles have been emphasizing another side of the work." The delegate from the Edelweiss Circle very cheerfully responded, saying, "I wish we might have entertained the entire Round Table at our recent meeting and shown you how well we carried out THE CHAUTAUQUAN suggestions to study Poe by becoming familiar with the music and the meaning of his verse through the kind offices of a skilful interpreter. As many of you know, Mr. Edward Gay, the famous landscape painter, is a resident of Mt. Vernon, and the artistic talent of the family finds expression in many ways, so that we considered ourselves very fortunate when Mrs. Gay promised to come and give us a

'Poe' program. We invited the Outlook Circle to share our pleasure, for you see we are illustrating what Dr. Ely calls the great social law of 'conscious social coöperation'—Mrs. Gay rendered most exquisitely 'Annabel Lee' and then gave us the thrilling story of the 'House of Usher,' closing with 'The Bells.' We showed our appreciation by a rising vote of thanks and the Chautauqua Salute. We prepared our audience for the readings by a brief paper upon Poe's life, and closed this part of our program with Poe's 'Israfel' which has been set to music. We are planning for a lecture under the auspices of the two circles which we hope to have in the near future. The Outlook Circle, our ally, is only a year old but it is a most enthusiastic organization, and we gain much from its friendly coöperation."



"While we are illustrating the law of association," said Pendragon, "you must hear from Alabama. The 'Automobiles' of that state have evidently been moving around to some purpose, as I am sure you will agree when you hear Mrs. Duffee, their delegate." "I really cannot longer speak of our Mobile Circle," replied Mrs. Duffee, "as we have two now, and if new members continue to join as they have done, we may need a third. Our circle, the 'Automobiles,' has twenty members and more in prospect. We meet twice a month in the evenings and our second circle meets at four in the afternoon. In this way we accommodate those who can not get out at night. We intend to hold union meetings several times a year and we are most delighted with this year's work. It has lent such an interest to my own life that I am more than happy to report such widespread interest." Pendragon glanced over a letter, remarking as he did so, "The Augusta, Georgia, Chautauquans report that their circle is full to overflowing and they have been obliged to limit their membership. Here is a fine report also from Kansas. Think of Wichita with fifteen circles averaging twenty members each. What an 'American' atmosphere the town must have this year. I hear also that the little town of Winfield has four circles. The Chautauqua idea seems to be indigenous in that state."



"I wish some one would tell me," said a voice from the back row, "a good way to learn to pronounce words correctly. I do try to look them up in the dictionary when I feel any uncertainty about them, but I'm quite sure I make a great many mistakes without knowing it." There was a moment's silence as the company wondered whether they could offer a fitting solution, when a Missouri member rose to her feet. "I believe my experience may help a little and if it does, you are most welcome to it," she said. "When I was a

Honor, Riches and Long Life!

What Young Man but desires them, and dreams no doubt that great success will attend his efforts and crown his later years with good fortune. Yet frequently in his haste to become rich the Young Man overlooks, entirely, the only methods of acquiring a competence which are sure — though to him, they may seem slow.

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girl, my grandmother, who was a bright, cultivated old lady, partially lost her eyesight. I used to read aloud to her a good deal, and woe to me if I mispronounced a word. I had to stop at once and note it down and after she had pronounced it correctly, I had to mark the accent. Then at the end of the reading hour, I went over the words till I knew them by heart. As I look back, I see that she must have been possessed by an altruistic spirit for I'm certain her joy in anything that I read was sadly marred. However, under this strenuous training I improved rapidly, so perhaps her case wasn't so desperate. She was very fond of Emerson's essays and I remember they were among my earliest pitfalls. He has a remarkable vocabulary. Let me just open this copy here at random and give you some of the words that occur in a few pages. These are in the essay on 'Greatness': sedulously, receptivity, Faraday, planetary, Swedenborg, guaranty, stratification, enamored, Antoninus, aristocrat, scintillations. My advice would be to read aloud to a friend a few pages every day and mark every word which either of you feels doubtful about. It won't be long before you will begin to feel more sure of yourself, for Emerson will not only introduce you to unusual words but he will exercise you on a large number of ordinary ones."



"This hint," added Pendragon, "is rather a good suggestion for a circle. You won't want to make all the readings in the circle 'tests' as that would certainly kill the freedom and spontaneity of those who take part, but a ten-minute reading occasionally for this very purpose of correcting pronunciation might be a good thing.

"I think you will all be interested in these programs which represent much careful forethought. Here is the dainty little booklet of 'The Progressive C. L. S. C. of Creston, Iowa. They were organized in 1893, and we have had many pleasant evidences of their enterprise. The quotation which embellishes the page of the year book devoted to the annual meeting, makes us quite sure that they have never known anything about the 'gentle art of making enemies.' The text by which they have conquered is this sentiment from Lowell, 'There is no better ballast for keeping the mind from crankiness, than business.' Here, too, is the program of the Benton Harbor Circle for the month of November—simple and inexpensive, but thoroughly practical and attractive. Last of all I want you to notice especially what the new 'Columbine' Circle of Pueblo, Colorado, are doing. You see their announcement gives the name of the leader for

each meeting from November to May, but I must let the secretary, Mrs. McKinley, tell their story."

"We are an enthusiastic circle," replied the secretary, "and we are constantly on the lookout for ideas. In our program, as you will see, we have adopted a plan which seems to be simple and covers the ground. We have assigned one of the general subjects to each member and a date when each member will lead the meeting, dealing at length with his or her special subject on that date. The leader is at all times privileged to assign work to other members to aid him in presenting his subject."

"In closing," said Pendragon, "let me remind you to give play to your fancy sometimes in the programs. Make use of the dramatic talents of your circle. The human heart loves the dramatic. Our schools are learning this and hence the children play Indian as a recognized part of their education. Tableaux, imaginary dialogues, etc., are a great help in emphasizing the picturesque elements in our course of reading.

"Before we adjourn, I want to call the roll of the delegates from new circles who are present. I wish we could hear from them all, but you shall at least know who are with us. You will see from the size of this card catalogue what a splendid army of new circles we have, but there are fully fifty delegates here today and we want to know what localities they represent." The roll-call then brought out responses from the following towns:

Alabama; Mobile,
 Arizona; Winslow.
 California; Lincoln.
 Colorado; Pueblo and Florissant.
 Kansas; Downs, Glen Elder, Pomona, Winfield,
 Wichita and Cawker City.
 Kentucky; Stanford and Lexington,
 Illinois; Rockford, Chicago, Geneseo, Malta and
 Pecatonica.
 Indiana; Evansville and Rileyburg.
 Massachusetts; Plainville and Millington.
 Michigan; Brooklyn and Hillsdale.
 Mississippi; Woodville, Centerville and Batesville.
 Montana; Great Falls.
 New York; Peekskill, Jamestown, Corfu, Binghamton, Kennedy, Scipioville and Dobbs Ferry.
 North Dakota; Oakes and Donnybrook.
 Ohio; Cleveland, Sidney, Wooster, Ashland, Somerton and Steubenville.
 Oregon; Portland.
 Texas; Del Rio, Albany and Anarillo.
 Pennsylvania; Coraopolis, Altoona, South Sharon, Charlevoix, Homestead, Pittsburg, Avonmore, Franklin, Cooperstown, Milton, Scranton.
 Oklahoma; and Newkirk Ponca.

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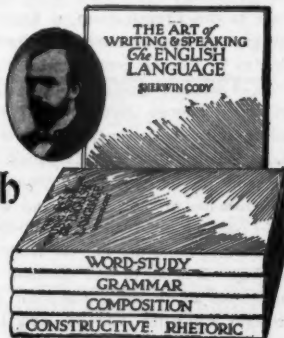
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Talk About Books

Given one ravishingly beautiful maiden, two plain ones for foils, one astonishingly handsome, phenomenally clever, incredibly active young man, one obdurate father, seven hairbreadth escapes and one moon, put the setting when and where you will and you have the proper ingredients of the successful modern historical novel. "Roderick Taliaferro," by G. C. Cook, is a tale of the unfortunate Mexican empire in which France sent Archduke Maximilian to his death. The above recipe gives the story, yet a little more must be said. There is a reality and depth of sentiment discoverable in parts of the book which indicate that the writer has feeling and originality; there is so near an approach to lifelikeness in the picture of the hero, an ex-Confederate soldier, that one feels hope for the next book. The action is good and the dramatic movements are used effectively.

L. H.

["Roderick Taliaferro." By G. C. Cook. Illustrated. 5 x 8. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

Some critic has said that Mr. Isham's "Under the Roses" is the best thing of its kind since "The Prisoner of Zenda." This is far too much to say of it, yet it is well done, holds the interest and deserves a large sale. The plot is bright and charming—so much so that it would be only unkind to furnish any hint of its unfolding. The scene is the French court of Francis I, and the background that monarch's rivalry with Emperor Charles V. Interest centers in the court jesters, the "nest of ninnies," and at times the dialogue rises to brilliancy, though much of it is spoiled by the failure fully to catch the spirit of the day and place. Toward the end Mr. Isham does not make the most of the remarkably strong and subtle situation he has brought about, and indeed in many other points it is artistically wanting, yet when all is said and done the tale is fresh and firm and stirring. It is out of the common rut and has a fascination all its own. The color illustrations by Howard Chandler Christy add largely to the attractiveness of the book.

A. S. H.

["Under the Roses." By Frederick S. Isham. Indianapolis: The Bobbs Merrill Co.]

In "The Climax, or What Might Have Been," Mr. Pidgin makes Aaron Burr the central figure as he did in his "Blennerhassett." We are asked to behold the better America that would have sprung into being under the hero leadership of Burr, if Burr's star had not set after his duel with Hamilton. We are asked also to accept a new Aaron Burr who is good and true and pure even to offensiveness and even at the cost of enfeebling the fair names of Alexander Hamilton and Thomas Jefferson. All the strides of progress a nation

has made during the century were crowded by Burr's genius into a few years—the Mexican war, emancipation of slaves, the Civil War, an isthmian canal, and the war with Spain. Mr. Pidgin even gives us the conquest and annexation of Canada for good measure, bringing up from the depths that penitent arch-traitor, Benedict Arnold. Captain Kidd is left unmentioned and unregenerated. The book is a fictitious biography, not a romance, artistic plot being entirely lacking. The characterization and literary style are weak and the whole strength of the effort lies in its daring conception.

A. S. H.

["The Climax, or What Might Have Been; a Romance of the Great Republic." By Charles Felton Pidgin. Boston: C. M. Clark Co.]

One of the interesting and difficult problems of today is to place the church in its proper relation to our rapidly changing social and industrial organism. The "institutional church," the sensational preacher, the growth of countless "isms," the reactionary High Church movement are all attempts to solve this problem. One view of the question is offered by Bradley Gilman in "Ronald Carnaqua." Mr. Gilman draws the contrast between Lawrence Freeman the fervent man who, having kept himself unspotted from the world, desires "not to be ministered unto, but to minister," who is interested in sociological questions and whose preaching is marked by deep spiritual insight, and the sensational "pulpit success," Ronald Carnaqua, whose commercialism effects his ministerial life and who encourages questionable means of raising money for the church, which he regards as a strictly business enterprise to be exploited for his own benefit. The commercial spirit of the times with its inexorable law of supply and demand is held responsible for the success of such a man as Carnaqua who was, in fact, "a better man than preacher." The style of the book is crude, the lesson the author desires to teach is too obvious, but the character delineation is good and there is a certain rugged strength of conviction which, combined with keen irony, makes for effectiveness.

L. H.

["Ronald Carnaqua." By Bradley Gilman. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

The boys who did not have the opportunity of reading "Pickett's Gap" by Mr. Homer Greene, when it was published in the *Youth's Companion*, will be glad to see it now in book form. The plot of the story centers around the race of two railway companies for the first survey of a narrow gap necessary to the plans of both. The chief characters in the story are interesting and well drawn. Abner Pickett, the white-haired old man, is perhaps a little impossible in his continued hate of his son Charlie,

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who loves his theodolite and loathes the rich old Pickett farm. The boy hero of the story is Dannie Pickett, the son of Charlie. Dannie does not know his father, because the latter has been forbidden to come home. The story of the marking out by one surveyor of a road running through a little graveyard where Dannie's mother and grandmother were buried; the midnight expedition of the child who, because he thinks the act will please his grandfather, pulls up the stakes and throws them into the river; the capture of the boy by the opposition line which is working at night to get through the gap first; the meeting between Dannie and his father who is the head surveyor in the second party; the complications arising out of the pulling up of the stakes; the climax in the courtroom—all these are well told and hold the interest to the end.

A. E. H.

["Pickett's Gap." By Homer Greene. \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Co.]

To readers familiar with "Scouting for Washington" and "Morgan's Men" this third and concluding book of the series, "On Guard! Against Tory and Tarleton," needs no word of introduction. In it the War of the Revolution ends and Stuart Schuyler retires to private life, much to the regret of the boys and girls who have followed, with bated breath, his hairbreadth escapes and marvelous achievements. The writer's style is crisp, terse, and bright, and his characters live men and women. A silver thread of romance runs through the story, often disappearing in the black fabric of war, but at the last gathered up and woven into a shining sequence.

F. M. H.

["On Guard! Against Tory and Tarleton." By John Preston True. \$1.20 net. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.]

Since his success with "No. 5 John Street," Mr. Richard Whiteing has been devoting himself to a new novel in which he attempts to do for the rural district of England what his early book did for the city of London. In this novel, which has just appeared under the title of "The Yellow Van," Mr. Whiteing takes for his motive the contrast between the life of the great estate owners of England and that of their tenants in the country villages. He has made a good story, so that we forgive him for the social philosophy and theory which he works in, at every convenient point, never, however letting it become mere didacticism. There are delicate bits of comedy and some heart complications—which claim, by the way, a dignified and attractive American duchess. "The Yellow Van" will probably do what its predecessor did—set men to thinking and debating.

L. E. V.

["The Yellow Van." By Richard Whiteing. A novel. 5 x 8. \$1.50. New York: The Century Co.]

For solid comfort, undisturbed by "problems" and sure of a satisfying ending the practiced novel reader desires nothing better than a story of Eng-

lish provincial life in which most desirable manor farms are involved along with the love affairs of comely young people who speak a winsome dialect and know not their own minds until a goodly number of pages have been covered with the perplexities they inflict upon their hapless elders. Mrs. Blundell's latest story is of that particular order and a pleasing one of its kind.

A. E. H.

["The Manor Farm." By M. E. Francis (Mrs. Francis Blundell). \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.]

A refreshing and human, if rather crudely told story of religious conversion of a life of work for social betterment is Harold Bell Wright's novel, "That Printer of Udells." It is a story of the Middle West, of a poor printer's boy whose splendid common sense and earnest Christian life are certainly refreshing and would hold the reader's attention without the rather clumsy plot which is woven into the book.

L. E. V.

["That Printer of Udells." By Harold Bell Wright. Illustrated. 5 x 7½. \$1.50. Chicago: The Book Supply Co.]

Dr. Flint's book on agnosticism is a weighty, yet luminous analysis of the whole theme of speculative agnosticism. He examines into the nature, the history and the erroneous views of the philosophy, the agnosticism, of Hume, and Kant, partial and absolute agnosticism, and the varying phases of agnosticism as to God, religion and the knowledge of God.

L. E. V.

["Agnosticism." By Robert Flint, D. D., LL. D. \$2.00 net. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.]

Here is a book crisp and charming in style, yet philosophic and scholarly withal, setting forth the teachings of Jesus concerning wealth. Except for its abundant quotations from the words of Christ himself, there are very few authorities cited. The reason for this will appear when it is remembered that until this book was written there was no work, at least in English, which treated of the subject. Although the author does not profess to bring the problems of today concerning wealth to the test of Christ's teaching, yet in the very first chapter he shows that the social conditions in Palestine in Christ's day were much the same as those that obtain today. There was, for instance, an Ass Drivers' Association, a Fullers' Union, and even a corner in wheat. So the old problems persist, but call for ever new adjustments, else there would be no such thing as progress. The attitude of Christ toward the whole subject of wealth is sanely and eloquently summed up in the chapter entitled, "The Purpose of Jesus's Ministry," while the chapter on Mammon Worship is a startling arraignment of our national sin. It is a thought-compelling book, and it deserves a wide reading.

W. F. G.

["The Teachings of Jesus Concerning Wealth." By Gerald D. Heuver, Ph. D., with introduction by Herrick Johnson, D. D. 75 cents net. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co.]